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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) was established by the General Assembly in resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 by integrating earlier special programmes to assist persons from Namibia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Territories under Portuguese administration in Africa. It is administered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which was established by the Assembly in resolution 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, and is financed from the Trust Fund made up of voluntary contributions by States, organizations and individuals. As the last students from Zimbabwe have completed the courses for which their awards were granted under General Assembly resolution 35/30 of 11 November 1980, the Programme is now granting scholarship assistance only to students from South Africa and Namibia.

2. In resolution 44/86 of 11 December 1989, the General Assembly appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and steady expansion.

3. The present report covers the period from 1 September 1989 to 31 August 1990.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROGRAMME

4. Since the last report, which was issued on 28 September 1989 (A/44/557), the Programme has received for the period from 1 September 1989 to 31 August 1990 the following contributions totalling $3,737,895:

	United States dollars
Antigua and Barbuda	500
Australia	70 870
Austria	37 200
Burkina Faso	5 177
Denmark	634 971
Finland	500 125
Germany, Federal Republic of	106 977
Greece	9 000
India	2 000
Ireland	10 924
Kuwait	5 000
Morocco	2 475
Myanmar	1 000
New Zealand	23 020
Norway	986 343
Philippines	235
Republic of Korea	5 000

	United States dollars
Spain	36 730
Sweden	367 948
Thailand	1 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	143 400
United States of America	788 000

5. In addition, the following pledges for 1990, totalling $1,103,149 are outstanding:

	United States dollars
Barbados	500
Canada	296 610
Egypt	532
France	133 929
Gabon	5 000
Japan	400 000
Luxembourg	14 535
Netherlands	106 383
Switzerland	127 660
United States of America	12 000
Venezuela	5 000
Yugoslavia	1 000

6. The 1990 contributions and pledges, totalling $4,841,044, represent a small increase of resources over the previous year when contributions and pledges totalled $4,699,374.

7. In addition to the voluntary cash contributions referred to above, in the past, the Programme has received offers of scholarships for training in their own countries from the following 30 States:

Algeria
Austria
Barbados
Bulgaria
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
India
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Kuwait
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Mauritius
Nigeria
Pakistan
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

READEX FICHE

III. AWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIPS

8. The pattern of the development of the Programme since 1984/85 may be seen from the table below:

Reporting period	Number of new awards	Number of awards extended	Number of scholarship holders
1984/85	318	611	929
1985/86	504	605	1 109
1986/87	838	560	1 398
1987/88	607	751	1 358
1988/89	95	1 113	1 208
1989/90	542	658	1 200

9. The breakdown of scholarship holders by country of origin since 1984/85 was as follows:

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
Namibia	145	342	460	479	442	361
South Africa	766	760	935	879	766	839
Zimbabwe	18	7	3	0	0	0
	929	1 109	1 398	1 358	1 208	1 200

IV. WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

10. The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme (UNETPSA) is composed of representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia. Representatives of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Commonwealth Secretariat, as well as representatives of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, attended the meetings of the Advisory Committee as observers.

11. During the period under review, Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen, Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, was Chairman of the Advisory Committee. Upon his departure, Mr. Martin Johannes Huslid, Permanent Representative of Norway, was elected Chairman. Mr. Isaiah Zimba Chabala, Deputy Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations was Vice-Chairman.

12. The Committee held four meetings, at which it considered several aspects relating to the development of the Programme. It noted with satisfaction the small increase in the level of contributions this year.

13. Further to the Committee's decision taken in June 1989, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewin, Head of the Evaluation Section and Deputy Director of Planning at the Swedish International Development Agency, undertook an evaluation of the Programme from September to December 1989. She traveled extensively and, in addition to New York, Washington, D.C., London and Geneva, she visited Botswana, Ghana, India, Lesotho, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. She submitted her report to the Advisory Committee on 15 December 1990.

14. At that meeting, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended ad-hoc Sub-Committee to prepare and submit a report to the Advisory Committee on those recommendations of the evaluation report which would need to be implemented as a matter of priority. Following the adoption of the report on 18 April 1990, the Programme proceeded with the implementation of the recommendations and submitted an interim report in this connection to the Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 21 September 1990.

15. During the period under review, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the Programme further developed its co-operation with scholarship agencies, educational institutions, foundations, and government agencies, as follows:

(a) The Programme continued to grant joint scholarship awards with the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Assistance, which had agreed to provide placement facilities and administer scholarship awards in Commonwealth countries at a reduced cost to the Programme. As a result, 276 students are being jointly sponsored under the South African Extension Unit in the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, the Programme has confirmed agreement on 70 participants from both inside and outside South Africa for short-term trade union management and media training courses. Expanded co-operation with the Commonwealth Fund is being developed to make optimum use of the Programme's resources;

(b) The Programme increased its co-operation with the World University Service (WUS) Canada to a total of 14 co-sponsored students, including 10 South African and 4 Namibian students in Canada. Further co-operation with WUS, Canada is under consideration;

(c) In co-operation with the Institute of International Education (IIE), the Programme granted ten additional co-sponsored awards to students for Masters' degrees in priority fields of study. All students have full tuition waivers from the host United States universities, thereby substantially reducing the cost to the Programme;

(d) The Programme continued its co-operation with the African-American Institute (AAI) with whom it co-sponsored three students. AAI continued to refer graduate students to the Programme and to provide counselling to students sponsored by the Programme. Further, the Programme distributed SASPOST, AAI's Newsletter for students from southern Africa, to publicize educational, internship, and employment opportunities in Africa;

(e) The Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Bishop Tutu Southern African Refugee Scholarship Program continued to refer graduates to the Programme for educational assistance for graduate level degrees;

(f) In co-operation with the South African Freedom through Education Fund (SAFTE), the Programme continued to co-sponsor two South African students and, moreover, granted an additional five new scholarships to South African refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania;

(g) The Programme initiated a co-sponsorship arrangement with the South African Education Trust Fund of Canada (SAETF). As a result, the Programme approved six awards for graduate students, five of whom applied from inside South Africa. Furthermore, under the agreement of mutual co-operation between the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Provincial Government of Quebec, two UNETPSA students have been granted lower tuition fees to undertake studies at universities in Quebec;

(h) The Programme also developed new co-sponsored programmes for groups of South African and Namibian students with the Nelson Mandela Scholarship Fund of the State University College at Brockport, New York, Santa Monica College (California) and Kearney State College (Nebraska) that have resulted in 11 low-cost jointly-sponsored awards. In addition, the Programme stepped up efforts to secure individual tuition scholarships from universities in the United States and Europe. These efforts have met with considerable success resulting in over 20 tuition waivers during this reporting period;

(i) The Programme, in co-operation with Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, co-sponsored a special summer programme which made possible the participation of seven UNETPSA students in a one-month workshop/seminar on South Africa's development needs;

(j) The Programme is currently developing a mechanism for co-operation with the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) for the evaluation and placement of candidates from inside South Africa;

(k) Lastly, the Programme approached several Governments with a view to securing additional places for UNETPSA students at institutions in various African and other low-cost countries.

16. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Programme has continued to sponsor Namibian students. Subject to a decision by the Advisory Committee, the Programme is expected to continue to provide new scholarship awards to Namibian students for a transitional period of one year following Namibia's accession to independence.

17. The Advisory Committee has noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Programme in the implementation of recommendations that the Committee had approved earlier. The Committee welcomes the expanding co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and training assistance for southern Africa, as well as the continued computerization of the Programme.

18. The Advisory Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efficient manner in which the Programme is being administered.

V. CONCLUSION

19. The Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, has made every effort to promote the Programme in order to meet the growing and critical educational and training needs of students from South Africa and Namibia.

20. In view of the increasing interest of tens of thousands of South African students for educational and training opportunities abroad, as well as the growing cost of such education and training, he appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer continued generous financial and other support to the Programme. It is now generally recognized that a large trained cadre of black South Africans will play a critical role in facilitating a smooth transition to a post-apartheid society.

21. The Secretary-General wishes to express his deep appreciation to those States which have supported the Programme, either in the form of contributions, scholarships, or places in their educational institutions. He wishes to express his gratitude to the Secretary-General of OAU, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the executive heads of the specialized agencies for their continued co-operation. He also wishes to acknowledge the contributions of educational institutions, particularly in Africa, and of other organizations that have co-operated with the Programme.

ANNEX I

Applications and awards

(1 September 1989-31 August 1990)

A. Grand total

New applications received	965*	
New awards granted		542
Awards extended		658
Total, scholarship holders		1 200
Awards completed	550	

B. Namibia

New applications received	200*	
New awards granted		117
Awards extended		244
Total, scholarship holders		361
Awards completed	198	

C. South Africa

New applications received	765*	
New awards granted		425
Awards extended		414
Total, scholarship holders		839
Awards completed	352	

* In addition to formal application forms received, over 1,500 additional requests for assistance were received.

ANNEX II

Countries and fields of study

Country of study	Field of study	Number of awards	Total
	A. Namibia		
Botswana	Law	1	
	Medical (diploma)	1	
	Vocational training (diploma)	1	
		3	
Canada	University remedial studies (diploma)	9 a/	
Congo	Vocational/technical secondary education	298	
Cyprus	Business administration	1	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Vocational education	1	
Ireland	Nursing (diploma)	1	
Lesotho	Education	2	
	Nursing	1	
		3	
Liberia	Biology	1	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Biomedical science	1	
	Education (M.A.) - 1 (M.Ed.) - 1	2	
	Law (Ph.D.)	1	
	Physics with electronics (HND)	1	
	Political development (M.A.)	1	
		6	
United Republic of Tanzania	Sociology (Ph.D.)	1	
United States of America	Agriculture (M.Sc.)	1	
	Architecture	1	
	Biology	1	
	Business administration (M.B.A.) - 1	2	
	Chemistry	1	

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Country of study	Field of study	Number of awards	Total
United States of America (continued)	Economics (M.A.)	1	
	Education (M.A.) - 2	5	
	Electrical engineering	1	
	Marketing	1	
	Occupational health	1	
	Pharmacy	1	
	Political science	1	
	Public administration	1	
	Sociology (Ph.D.)	1	
	Veterinary technology	1	
		20 c/	
Zambia	Accounting	1	
Zimbabwe	Business administration	1	
	Education	13	
	Computer studies (diploma)	1	
	Tailoring	1	
		16	361

B. South Africa

Antigua	Medical science	1	
Austria	Management	1	
	Pre-medicine	1	
		2	
Belgium	Chemistry (M.Phil./Ph.D.)	1	
Botswana	Accounting (diploma)	1	
	Biology	3	
	Business administration (diploma)	1	
	Computer studies (Certificate) - 1, diploma - 3	4	
	Economics	1	
	Education (diploma) - 4	6	
	Humanities	10	
	Law	8	
	Science	7	
	Social science	2	
		43	

Country of study	Field of study	Number of awards	Total
Canada	Architecture	1	
	Biology	1	
	Business (diploma) - 1	2	
	Chemistry	2	
	Commerce	1	
	Computer (diploma) - 1	2	
	Early childhood education (diploma)	1	
	Education (diploma) - 1	3	
	Film-Motion pictures (diploma) - 1	2	
	History and English	1	
	Journalism (advanced diploma)	1	
	Physiotherapy	1	
	Political science (M.A.) - 1	2	
	Public administration (M.P.A.)	1	
	Social science	2	
		23 a/	
Dominican Republic	Medicine	1	
Egypt	Anthropology	1	
	Zoology	1	
		2	
Ethiopia	Aircraft maintenance	4	
	Piloting	1	
		5	
Ghana	Engineering	1	
	Preparatory translator's course	1	
	Education	1	
		3	
Grenada	Medicine	2	
Hungary	Engineering	1	
India	Commerce (2 Master's degrees)	5	
	Dentistry	1	
	Engineering (1 M.Sc.)	3	
	Medicine	20	
	Veterinary science	1	
	Zoology (M.Sc.)	1	
		31	

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Country of study	Field of study	Number of awards	Total
Ireland	Law	1	
	Medicine	5	
		6	
Japan	Architecture (Master's)	1	
	Television engineering	2	
		3	
Kenya	Agricultural extension course	1	
	Carpentry and joinery course	3	
	Electronic engineering (diploma)	1	
		5	
Lesotho	Accounting (diploma) - 1	2	
	Business administration	4	
	Business studies (certificate)	1	
	Business studies (diploma)	21	
	Commerce	11	
	Economics	1	
	Education (diploma) - 1	15	
	Humanities	2	
	Law (LL.B.) - 2	14	
	Nursing (diploma)	1	
	Public administration	4	
	Sciences (diploma) - 1	12	
	Social science	2	
		90	
Liberia	Agriculture	1	
	Biology	1	
		2	
Nigeria	Biological sciences	1	
	Business administration (diploma)	1	
	Education	1	
	Education (M.Phil./Ph.D.)	1	
	Fine/Applied arts	1	
	Medicine	2	
	Public Health (M.Sc.) - 2	2	
	Sociology	1	
		10	

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Country of study	Field of study	Number of awards	Total
Pakistan	Commerce	1	
	Medicine	12	
	Political science	1	
			14
Poland	Medicine	1	
Romania	Law	1	
	Medicine	1	
			2
Swaziland	Accounting	1	
	Agriculture education	7	
	Agriculture (diploma)	2	
	Commerce	7	
	Education	8	
	Humanities	3	
	International baccalaureate (diploma)	2	
	Law	4	
	Motor mechanics (diploma)	1	
	Nursing (diploma)	4	
	Social sciences	3	
	Teachers diploma, primary	3	
	Teachers diploma, secondary	4	
			49
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Architecture	1	
	Chemistry (Ph.D.)	1	
	Civil engineering	1	
	Education (M.Phil./Ph.D.)	1	
	Humanities	1	
	Law (LL.B.) - 1 (M.Phil./Ph.D.) - 1	2	
	Medical science	1	
	Particle physics (Ph.D.)	1	
	Social work (M.Phil./Ph.D.)	1	
	Sociology (M.Phil./Ph.D.)	1	
	Urban planning (Ph.D.)	1	
			12
United Republic of Tanzania	Accounting	1	
	Secondary education	276 b/	
			277

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Country of study	Field of study	Number of awards	Total
United States of America	Accounting	3	
	Administration and management	1	
	African studies (M.A.) - 1	1	
	Agricultural economics (M.Sc.)	1	
	Anthropology (Ph.D.) - 3	3	
	Architecture	1	
	Area studies (short-term training)	2	
	Biology (Ph.D.) - 1	19	
	Biomedical science	1	
	Business administration (M.B.A.) - 3	9	
	Chemistry (M.Sc.) - 3 (Ph.D.) - 3	12	
	Communications (M.A.) - 1 (Ph.D.) - 1	5	
	Computer sciences/Data processing (Ph.D.) - 1	13	
	Economic development (M.S.) - 1	3	
	Economics	8	
	Education (M.A./M.S.) - 7 (Ed.D./Ph.D.) - 11	25	
	Engineering (M.A.) - 1	1	
	Engineering, chemical	1	
	Engineering, civil (M.Sc.) - 1	7	
	Engineering, computer	1	
	Engineering, electrical (M.Sc.) - 1	4	
	Engineering, energy	2	
	Engineering, manufacturing (M.Sc.)	1	
	Engineering, mechanical	1	
	English	1	
	Fine arts	1	
	History	5	
	Humanities (M.A.) - 1	5	
	Journalism (M.A.) - 2 (Ph.D.) - 1	7	
	Law (J.D.) - 2	4	
	Library science (M.Sc.) - 1	1	
	Life science (M.Sc.) - 1	1	
	Linguistics (Ph.D.) - 2	4	
	Mathematics (Ph.D.) - 1	4	
	Medicine	2	
	Nursing (M.Sc.) - 2	6	
	Nutrition	1	
	Pharmacy	4	
	Physical therapy	1	
	Physics (M.Sc.) - 2	3	
	Physiology (Ph.D.) - 1	1	
	Political science (M.A.) - 1 (Ph.D.) - 1	11	
	Psychology	5	
	Public administration (M.P.A.) - 1	2	
	Social science	1	
	Social work (M.A.) - 1 (Ph.D.) - 3	7	

Country of study	Field of study	Number of awards	Total
United States of America (continued)	Sociology (M.A.) - 1 (Ph.D.) - 2	8	
	Transport engineering (M.Sc.) - 1	1	
	Urban and rural development (Ph.D.) - 2 (M.A.) - 3	7	
		218 c/	
Zambia	Accounting	1	
	Law (LL.B.)	3	
	Personnel administration	1	
		5	
Zimbabwe	"A" levels (diploma)	4	
	Business administration (certificate) - 1, (diploma) - 1	11	
	Computer studies (diploma) - 2	2	
	Education	8	
	Journalism	1	
	Medicine	1	
	Politics and administration	1	
	Urban planning	1	
	Vocational education (diploma)	1	
		30	839
	Grand total		1 200

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a/ Includes 14 partial awards co-sponsored with WUS Canada.

b/ Includes 276 partial awards co-sponsored with the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation in various countries.

c/ Includes 29 partial awards, 17 of which are co-sponsored with IIE; 3 with AAI and 9 with SAFTE.

ANNEX III

Placement by region, 1989/90

	Africa	Europe	North America	Latin America and Caribbean countries	Asia	Total
Namibia	323	9	29	-	-	361
South Africa	521	25	241	4	48	839
Total	844	34	270	4	48	1 200

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Agenda item 152

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA:

(a) UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990;

(b) REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL'S EXPERT GROUP ON AFRICAN COMMODITY PROBLEMS;

(c) AFRICAN CHARTER FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION.

Letter dated 24 September 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Botswana and the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed text of the concluding statement of the Maastricht Conference on Africa, presented by the Co-Chairman, Robert S. McNamara, on 4 July 1990 (annex I), and the issues paper (annex II).

The Maastricht Conference on Africa (2-4 July 1990) provided an opportunity for high-level representatives of both African and industrialized countries, as well as of multilateral organizations, to address Africa's economic problems and to consider action to accelerate the pace of economic and social progress for the people of the region. The discussions on the future of the African continent resulted in consensus on, inter alia, good governance as an essential condition for economic and social development, as well as on the need for regional co-operation and integration, the reduction of population growth rates, the protection of the physical environment, and increase of financial support through additional external financial flows.

Furthermore, the Conference decided that its work towards a consensus on new policies and approaches should be continued by means of follow-up conferences. The next conference will take place in Kampala in 1991.

We should be grateful if the text of this letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 152.

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Netherlands to the United Nations

(Signed) Legwaila Joseph LEGWAILA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Botswana to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Maastricht Conference on Africa
Concluding Statement of the Co-Chairmen presented by Robert S. McNamara

It has been an extraordinarily productive and constructive meeting, which has provided a unique opportunity for the representatives of both Africa and the industrialized countries to confront Africa's problems and to consider action to accelerate the pace of economic and social advance for all the people of the region. Without the Dutch Government it would not have occurred. We are deeply grateful.
At the press conference, which President Masire, Minister Pronk and I addressed before the start of this meeting, I stated

"In 1983, the Economic Commission for Africa in its report *ECA and Africa's Development, 1983-2008* reported, and I quote: 'the picture that emerges from the analysis of the perspective of the African region by the year 2008 is almost a nightmare... Firstly, the potential population explosion would have tremendous repercussions on the region's physical resources (such as land) and the essential social services -- education, health, housing, sanitation, water etc. At the national level, the socio-economic conditions would be characterized by a degradation of the very essence of human dignity. The rural population which would have to survive on intolerable toil will face an almost disastrous situation of land scarcity... poverty would reach unimaginable dimensions...'.

Seven years have elapsed since that report was published. What has happened in the intervening period?
Put very bluntly, the situation has worsened. Africa is a continent in crisis and there is little reason to believe that current development programs will reverse the trends. The situation five years from now is likely to be worse, not better."

President Masire made the same point I have expressed, in his opening remarks to this meeting when he said: "The pace of development in most African nations has been deteriorating over the last decade and in some cases the decline has reached frightening proportions."
President Masire went on to say: "The problem we address at this conference is how to turn that dismal record into one of productive and sustainable development in the decades ahead. It is a challenging task and we shall not expect to reach definite solutions during this conference. We can, however, pave the way for a continuing dialogue and set the stage for future action programs."

I believe we have done so in our two days of intensive discussion. The Issues Paper prepared by Minister Pronk has guided our deliberations and, as we hoped, we have moved far toward a consensus on the issues he placed before us. I do not intend to try to provide a complete summary of the statements presented to the meeting. The "proceedings volume" to be prepared by Minister Pronk and his staff will do that. But I would like to point to the highlights of our discussion and the follow-up actions for which I believe there is substantial support. There was widespread agreement with the statements made by President Masire and myself that the 1980s were an extremely difficult decade for Africa : poverty deepened and social advance was reversed in most countries.

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Yet, as pointed out by many delegates, within this overall somber picture there are some bright spots.
During the decade, policy reforms have been adopted by an increasingly large number of countries and there are some early signs of economic recovery. Equally important, there is a new wind of political change blowing in many parts of Africa. President Masire referred to it when he emphasized that there is an increasing recognition that the primary responsibility for Africa's development rests with Africa's own people and their leaders. But he also stressed that this is precisely the time when Africa needs, more than ever, external assistance - both financial and political.

Throughout the conference I noted strong support for the major themes presented in the Issues Paper. To recapitulate:

- The development of Africa is a long-term process which requires sustained efforts over many years. It must be an endogenous process, responsive to national needs and aspirations, carried out under national leadership and following the priorities set out in long-term development programs which should be prepared by each country. The development programs should establish clear objectives for the major elements of economic and social advance.

- Development must be a human-centered process. People are both the ends and means of development. Therefore achievement of food security, and assurance of universal access to health, education and employment opportunities must be the objectives of the process.

- The advancement of human development will not occur unless production growth is restored. In many cases that will require fundamental policy reforms and adjustment, including increases in domestic savings and increased efficiency in the use of resources.

- Reducing population growth rates, and protecting the physical environment through shifts to sustainable agricultural technology, are necessary conditions in many nations for meeting the long-term, human-centered development goals.

- Economic and social advance in Africa will be furthered by movement towards regional economic co-operation and integration, difficult though that will be.

- Additional external financial flows, to complement the increased domestic savings which are required, are critical. Special efforts by donors will be needed during the 1990s to mobilize these resources. These special efforts should include additional measures to reduce substantially the currently scheduled levels of debt service
- debt relief must receive the immediate attention of the donor community.

- There was strong consensus on one other fundamental point: Africa needs better governance. There is a clear demand for measures to ensure greater accountability, transparancy, and popular participation in public affairs. This will help to both shrink corruption and reduce wasteful spending. The movement towards better governance in African nations should be complemented by better governance at the international level.

To support the implementation of the strategy outlined above, a number of industrialized countries and international agencies have made specific proposals to sponsor action in key areas. These include:

- An African Capacity Building Initiative, sponsored by ADB, UNDP and the World Bank;
- A program for human resource development sponsored by the Nordic countries;
- Support from the UNDP for the development of long-term strategies by individual African countries;

- Development of a program for regional integration to be sponsored by the European Community;
- Continued sponsorship of Special Programs of Assistance by the World Bank.

This conference has been a political dialogue where participants listened to each other and reacted to each other. It was widely agreed that such a dialogue between African and non-African nations should continue with the objective of strengthening the efforts to accelerate economic and social advance in the Sub Saharan region. Strong support was expressed, therefore, for the proposal outlined in the Issues Paper to set up what was referred to as a Global Coalition for Africa. It would not be a new institution but rather a political coalition formed for the purpose of maintaining and reaffirming consensus on the main issues that affect Africa's development. In addition it could support and monitor the progress of the long-term national development plans.

Last evening, after the concluding session of our plenary discussions, our African colleagues caucused. They have asked that the conclusions of their deliberations be reported to you in the following words: "The African members of our group express appreciation of and confidence in the convening of this Conference and the manner in which it was conducted. They request that the Troika of the two Co-Chairmen and our host, Mr. Jan Pronk, provide an interim machinery for co-ordinating the follow-up to the meeting. This will include facilitating consultations on the nature, mandate, location and other arrangements for an appropriate follow-up mechanism."
We understand other participants in our meeting share those thoughts. In that case, President Masire, Jan Pronk and I will serve as requested.

During the discussions of the past two days, some preliminary thoughts on a structure for the follow-up process were expressed. It clearly should not include or lead to a new bureaucracy. The Chairmen could be assisted by a small secretariat provided by an existing institution. Plenary meetings should occur no more frequently than annually, alternating between African and non-African locations - the first follow-up meeting might be organized for the second half of 1991. The periodic meetings of political representatives could be supplemented by meetings of experts on particular technical subjects.

ANNEX II

Maastricht Conference on Africa, July 1990

An Issues Paper

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FOREWORD

This Issues-Paper was prepared in The Hague, from the 2nd – 4th of April 1990, after consultations with a group of prominent independent experts on African development. The purpose of the Conference in Maastricht is to encourage and advance the process of consensus building to facilitate further joint action for long-term African development.

The document does not attempt to summarize the various substantive reports which have been prepared by the World Bank, 'Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crises to Sustainable Growth', the Economic Commision for Africa (ECA), 'African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programs', and others on the economic development problems confronting Africa. This Paper has been drafted in the form of a series of questions which capture the essence of the discussion that should take place at the Conference. Therefore the Issues-Paper can be considered as an annotated agenda for the Conference. The document also contains suggestions relating to further action after the Conference.

J. Pronk
Minister for Development Cooperation of The Netherlands

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INTRODUCTION: THE EMERGING SYNTHESIS

There is no need to reproduce the record and prospects for economic and social development in Sub-Saharan Africa. These facts and figures and their interpretation are fully documented in the World Bank's *Long-Term Perspective Study* (LTPS), the ECA's *African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programs* (AAF-SAP), and in reports from ADB, UNCTAD, and others that are before this Conference.

ECA's 'nightmare scenario' has most graphically captured the generally depressing prognosis for Africa unless major changes in policies, programs, and institutions are adopted and adequately funded both from internal and external sources. Moreover, this prognosis is accepted equally by those who have supported the major changes in policies which many countries have introduced during the 1980s under structural adjustment programs, and by those who have been more negative in their assessment of these programs. Whatever positive results might be emerging, all parties would agree that they are both grossly inadequate and dangerously fragile when put against Africa's longer-term needs and problems.

Of course, the experiences and prospects vary enormously from one country to another and these differences will obviously emerge during the proceedings of this Conference. Nevertheless, this Issues Paper starts from the assumption that there has been established in recent years a growing consensus on many – but by no means all – of the issues which need to be addressed if Africa is to move from crisis and stagnation to sustainable growth and human-centered development.

The guiding thought behind this Conference is to encourage and advance this process of consensus building as a pre-condition for action. Of course, disagreement can sometimes be productive – thesis, antithesis leading to synthesis. Certainly it is not desirable to ignore disagreements as though they did not exist. However, actions to advance social and economic development have been weakened or even frustrated as a consequence of the perception of major disagreements between those involved in analysis, policy, and operations in Africa. What we now need to do is firstly to determine those issues on which consensus exists and to move ahead as rapidly as possible to put in place a process for formulating programs of action to which all parties will be committed. Secondly, we need to set in motion a process for advancing the process of consensus building where this is at present limited or does not exist at all.

Of course, the concept of 'consensus' is itself imprecise. It is likely to stop well short of 100 percent agreement on any particular issue. It can range from a simple agreement on objectives and a determination that 'something should be done' to a considerable degree of agreement not only on objectives but also on the actions which are required to achieve the objectives. It is also useful to distinguish between consensus on issues which are primarily political in nature and those which are more technical and professional. For instance, consensus that health services need expanding and that this expansion should be predominantly in primary health care and in services to rural and other disadvantaged groups is overwhelmingly a policy matter to be determined by African governments. However, even if there were consensus on this political issue, it does not, of course, imply that there is consensus on all the various medical, institutional and other issues which would need to be addressed.

This distinction between consensus at the 'policy-making' level and consensus at the 'technical-professional' level lies behind the presentations which follow in the next section of this paper. If consensus can be established at the Maastricht Conference on important issues reviewed in that section, then it becomes of equal importance to generate consensus on programs of action. We must move from 'what needs to be done'

to 'what is agreed will be done.' This will not require a 'oneshot effort' but a continuing process of monitoring, discussion, program formulation, and of action by governments, donors, agencies, NGOs and others. In Section C of this Paper, reference is made to some tentative proposals for establishing such a process. But these proposals only make sense as a response to a need expressed by African participants for such a continuing process to be established.

If the Maastricht Conference can set this process in motion, then it will have established a rallying point for concerted action programs which can greatly improve the coherence and effectiveness of African development efforts. As far as the donor community is concerned, such programs can help maintain and strengthen the political commitment to Africa's development exactly at the time when events in Eastern Europe and the consolidation of economic blocs among the industrialized countries tend to preoccupy the minds of their policy makers. As far as African leaders are concerned, confirmation from all sides of the spectrum of the prime place of endogenous initiatives, broad popular participation, and human resource development can give new impetus to their development activities while the Eastern European developments can strengthen the voice of those who have been calling for political renewal.

The operationalization of the emerging strategy will not, however, be easy. There are many difficult economic, institutional, financial, and other technical and resource availability type issues with which officials and others in African governments and in donor agencies will have to struggle in formulating action programs. But of far more critical importance is the determination and commitment to these action programs which will have to be shown by political leaders. Without clear signals from the highest political levels in Africa and in the donor community, officials will have no mandate for change and the emerging strategy will be doomed to failure before it ever gets started.

The Netherlands Government hopes that Maastricht will provide an opportunity for these political signals to be given.

AREAS OF EMERGING AGREEMENT AND THEIR ACTION IMPLICATIONS

It will be useful if Conference participants review six major areas on which there appears to have emerged widespread agreement and to consider what might be done to advance concerted action in these areas. The following remarks and questions may guide our discussions on these topics.

I *The development of Africa is a long-term transformation process that should not be subordinated to short- and medium-term reform requirements.* It requires sustained efforts over a long period of time to lift output and human needs satisfaction to permanently higher levels. It must be an endogenous process, responsive to national aspirations, carried out under national leadership, following the priorities set out in a national long-term perspective strategy.

Major macro-economic imbalances, such as those that occurred in the 1980's disrupt development programs and must, therefore, be corrected. However, there is widespread agreement that programs to correct such imbalances should be designed in a way that does not jeopardize the transformation process, upset its priorities or undermine the foundations for future progress. Measures to achieve overall financial balance and improve the allocative function of prices have to be made consistent with the need to protect expenditures on human resource development and on infrastructure maintenance. They also must take account of the social and political dimensions and respect national development priorities. This implies ensuring the endogenous character of policy setting. Only if programs are understood and supported by the broad mass of the population is it likely that they will prove to be sustainable.

A large measure of balance of payments support will remain indispensable for Africa for at least several more years and so will be the need for policy reform in many countries. The relation of short- and medium-term reform to the long-term transformation process will thus remain a live question. Participants are invited to indicate whether they agree with the foregoing statements and explore their implications for action. What can be done to increase the scope for African governments to assert their role in designing reform programs in line with their national long-term strategies? What must be done to intensify national consultations on the goals and the instruments of reform programs? How can these objectives be achieved consistently with donor concern that aid money is well spent and supports the process of economic and social development?

One possible solution is increased use of sector development programs as a vehicle for balance of payments support. Through this instrument donors and African governments could revive development expenditure (capital and recurrent) during the adjustment process. Is this a worthwhile avenue that requires further exploration? Is it feasible to pursue efforts to strengthen sector development programs at a certain distance from the macro-economic policy dialogue without disregarding the reasonable concerns of donors?

One might also consider whether there is scope for a switch from conditionality based on promises of future action to up-front performance criteria. Such criteria should be objective, based on available facts and figures and actual government policy decisions as reflected in budget documents and other important internal policy papers. Generally more attention has to be paid to the bottom line indicators of development than to policy instruments alone. There is no one single formula which links policy instruments and development targets: there are multiple paths between the two and the particular path selected depends on the social, political, and economic conditions of the country. This does not, of course, imply that countries should ignore the lessons of experience – both their own and that of others. Some paths have proved to be failures while others have proved very successful. The issue is: what change would this imply in the conditionality approach currently practiced by the donors?

2 *Development must be a human-centered process.* There is widespread recognition now that people are both the ends and the means of development and, therefore, that programs of human-centered development, of food security, and of employment must be placed on center-stage of any economic development strategy, both in the short run and in the long run. Everything else – economic growth, fiscal policy, exchange rate management – is no more than the means to achieve the fundamental objective of improving human welfare.

This re-affirmation of the central place of human resources in the development strategy would appear to have several implications which Conference participants may wish to examine:

a) Universal access to minimum food requirements, basic education, primary health care, family planning services, safe drinking water and sanitation requires substantially increased public expenditures. LTPS estimates that expenditure for the social sectors should rise from 4 – 5 percent of the region's GNP at present to 8 – 10 percent by 2000.

b) Direct a larger part of foreign aid to the social sectors. LTPS recommends donors covering half of sound sector development programs, including current expenditures.

c) Redirect expenditures within the social sectors towards the basic needs areas without losing sight of the development contribution to be made by the higher level provisions of the education and health sectors.

d) Redirect policies and programs and revise legal provisions and access to services to enable women to participate fully in social and economic development. Women are the primary workers and lead managers of household productive activities and for the provision of services (education, health, water, family planning, etc.). Yet conventional development efforts have tended to marginalize instead of improve their position.

e) Strengthen family planning services and make them universally accessible throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. Whatever the ultimate population of Africa might be, if there are 3 – 4 percent more people each year to be fed, educated, made healthy, and to be provided with jobs and with tools and equipment to be more productive, then the task of development becomes that much more difficult – maybe impossible for some countries; both families and countries have to run to even stand still.

f) Improve, widen opportunities for people to participate in development. Human-centered development requires a shift away from a top-down approach towards development. It includes empowerment of women, local community groups, local governments, etc. More fundamentally, it requires a trust of the political leadership in development from within. Governments must adopt a supportive role which assists and modernizes locally managed initiatives rather than replacing them. It requires a switch of focus away from 'glossy modernization' focusing on steel mills, automobiles, highcost highways, and inappropriate hightech. If this is to be taken seriously, it will require courageous political and attitudinal reorientations in African countries. Parallel adjustments are required in donor assistance programs and in the scrutiny of applications for export credit guarantees.

Conference participants may wish to express themselves on the feasibility and desirability of actions along the above lines. Human development is the most crucial part of the emerging synthesis and that this should find expression in strengthened, coordinated action now. If this is agreed, participants may wish to examine what practical steps might be taken to advance the prospects for concerted action by the entire development community for Africa in this crucial area, giving particular attention to the imperative need to build up African capacities in every field.

3 *A strategy of human development will not succeed unless production growth is restored.* The restoration of agricultural and industrial prosperity is necessary for both the achievement of macro economic objectives – export earnings, import savings, tax revenues, etc. – and of social objectives – employment generation, productivity increases of poor peasants, financial resources for education, health, etc. The fragility of the natural environment in large parts of Africa makes essential that these efforts be structured in such a way that production can be sustained over the long term.

The term 'enabling environment' is now widely used to capture the elements which are required to stimulate agricultural and industrial production and productivity. This term recognizes that the bulk of decisions in agriculture and industry are made by private producers – peasants, commercial farmers, small- and medium-scale firms in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy, and in the larger-scale modern sector enterprises. Experience shows that these producers are very responsive to changes in market and technical opportunities, as well as to changes in the relative prices of inputs and outputs. But the enabling environment must also, everyone agrees, include efficient infrastructure services, agricultural research and extension, the creation of industrial capabilities in engineering, accounting, marketing, and so on. Many of these supportive institutions and programs have fallen into decay over the past decade or more and their rehabilitation and subsequent expansion are crucial for supporting and stimulating agricultural and industrial growth.

AREAS OF EMERGING AGREEMENT AND THEIR ACTION IMPLICATIONS

Comments and suggestions on the component parts of an action program to address these issues are welcome. For instance:

a) Is there agreement that governments and donors should increasingly concentrate on these support services, leaving direct investment and management in agriculture and industry predominantly to the private sector?

b) Is there agreement that infrastructure programs should give higher priority than previously to rehabilitation and maintenance and should be more disciplined in avoiding prestige projects having little development impact?

c) Is enough being done to select low-cost but efficient technologies for infrastructure projects with maximum local participation?

d) Are both traditional and modern financial institutions being used and developed in ways which permit increased investment by farmers and small firms?

e) For modern sector industry is enough being done by African and donor governments to restore the confidence of overseas companies in African firms?

One of the major areas of continuing lack of consensus relates to the liberalization of markets for industrial goods. At the most general level, everybody agrees that African industry must be efficient if it is not to exploit African farmers and consumers. It must also increasingly be able to compete internationally if it is to diversify African exports in order to sustain the minimum import capacity which the revival of GNP growth will require. However, subjecting African industry too rapidly to international competition is seen by many as inconsistent with the nurturing process that has been seen worldwide to be required in the early decades of industrialization. Participants may wish to express views on how the balance can be established between enough competition to achieve international efficiency and too much competition which will overwhelm African firms and which is unfair to expect them to confront. Does the proposal to extend liberalization initially to inter-African trade make more sense from the point of view of long-term development?

Many observers both within and outside of Africa believe that the informal sector of industry must be relied upon most heavily for the growth of manufacturing output, for creating employment opportunities during the next 25 years during which neither government nor modern industry will be large additional employers of labor, and for acting as a seed-bed for the development of African entrepreneurship. But observing the behavior of both African governments and donors one may wonder whether there is a consensus on this important issue. Participants may wish to comment on this matter.

For the majority of peasants and pastoralists, the relief of their desperate poverty and insecurity must depend on an increase in their productivity. What will it demand of African governments and donors to stimulate a 'green revolution' suited to the needs of these people? Moreover, although the nexus of population, poverty, mortality, and the environment is of mind-boggling complexity and urgency, many programs seem to be failing to address the issues in a reasonably comprehensive manner. In addition, there are criticisms that these programs are frequently not meaningful in terms of the day-today lives of people for whose benefit they are supposed to be designed. Is this seen by other participants as a major issue?

4 *Africa's development requires a greater degree of regional integration and cooperation.* The desirability of increased economic integration among Sub-Saharan African countries has been widely recognized throughout the postindependence period. Progress towards this objective, however, has been disappointing. New action plans for the 1990's can now build upon the continuing consensus, expressed with renewed vigor by both the ECA and the World Bank, on the critical importance of better utilizing the opportunities for intra-African trade and economic integration.

Experience suggests that progress is difficult to achieve when integration objectives are highly ambitious. This, perhaps, has been part of the weaknesses of earlier attempts. Rather than attempting to launch full-scale common markets or free trade areas, the governments of Africa may therefore prefer a series of incremental and partial steps, all of which move broadly in the same direction. To facilitate discussion of such an incremental approach, participants are invited to express their views on the merits of an action program that might contain the following elements:

a) Concrete steps toward regional and sub-regional food security arrangements via liberalized African agricultural trade. There appears to be a consensus that the objective of food security for Africans must be more vigorously pursued through greater cooperation at the regional and sub-regional levels within Africa. To call attention to the needs and posssibilities for African economic integration at this most basic level there could be a fresh series of regional and sub-regional consultations.

b) Liberalization of non-food African trade via a Pan African Round of intra-African trade liberalization. IntraAfrican tariffs and other barriers to trade in goods and services should be negotiated downwards, in the 1990s, both to rationalize existing economic activity and to facilitate future 'integration industries.'

c) External support for intra-African trade liberalization via adjustment assistance, trade credit, payments arrangements, to be consolidated in an 'African Integration Fund'.

d) Liberalization of imports for non-traditional export expansion, backed by externally financed 'Diversification Funds'. There exists a consensus that the expansion of non-traditional exports to world markets as well as African ones is crucially important. Increased external finance should be provided for the purchase of imported inputs by non-traditional exporting sectors once the recipient country has a reasonably sound overall incentive structure.

e) A major effort to replace import quota and foreign exchange controls by tariffs. Such an effort does not challenge import protection or selectivity of import incentives, nor does it preclude the continuation of some import prohibitions and controls.

In addition to these measures to stimulate intra-African trade, an action program might also include proposals made in the past by OAU and ECA to rationalize regional organizations into lean and efficient institutions and also measures to revive and to develop the many functional forms of regional cooperation in such areas as transportation, communications, energy, education, research, natural resource management.

In all these areas of regional trade and cooperation, participants might indicate the financial or other supportive role which donors might play.

5 *Special efforts will be required by both African governments and donors during the 1990s to mobilize resources for financing development programs.* Programs of human resource and of infrastructure development, together with the requirements of agriculture and of industry, will demand markedly increased flows of internal and external resources. There seems to be a widespread recognition that most of these resources will have to be generated domestically. This is particularly true in the longer run as Africa moves into the 21st century. Self-reliance is a frequently-stated objective of African governments. Moreover, excessive dependence on external resources makes it extremely difficult to ensure that the process of economic development is endogenized and thereby made consistent with the history, culture, and politics of each country. In the extreme, national sovereignty is threatened.

But increasing the mobilization of domestic resources will be difficult during the 1990s when household incomes and tax revenues will continue to be low. There seems to be increasing recognition that expenditures on such things as subsidies to inefficient public enterprises and overstaffed government agencies are still excessive in many African countries. Measures to tackle these would mainly affect the better-off (the 'top five percent') while leaving virtually untouched the incomes of the mass of the population. This is also true of defense expenditure, especially where there is no external threat. Donors frequently aggravate this problem through sales pressure including financial inducements for arms purchases and the pursuit of geo-political interests.

During the 1990s the special efforts which were made by donors over the past decade will have to continue. There seems little prospect of an improvement in Africa's terms of trade and it will be some time before significant private capital flows resume even in countries which are establishing the legal, political, and institutional foundations for stimulating them. Thus the generous increases in concessional assistance through SPA, which have partially offset the declines in export earnings and in private capital flows during the 1980s, will have to continue into the 1990s. Is it realistic to assume that donors will be able to rise to this challenge which will imply a rate of growth of ODA to Africa significantly greater than the likely rate of growth of donor GNP?

But despite these efforts Africa will continue to be troubled by financial problems unless more far-reaching steps are taken to reduce the debt burden. It is necessary to face up to the fact that the debt problem is actually getting worse. Arrears to the multilateral agencies are reaching a breaking point when drastic measures are being threatened even with regard to membership of some countries in the Bretton Woods institutions. Moreover, it is essential that Africa's limited national economic managerial talent be set free from short-run crisis management with its heavy emphasis on the annual debt rescheduling cycle of work at both the overall and individual creditor levels, to begin to focus on the longerterm issues of economic growth and development.

The debt issue is a subject in which many international and regional institutions and groupings are already involved. Would participants agree that a strong message should go out from the Conference that unless the world's political and financial leaders urgently address Africa's debt issue and come up with special and innovative measures, both for low and middle-income countries, the most determined efforts of African and donor ministers and agencies would be frustrated?

5 *Africa's development efforts will come to naught unless governance is improved.* This clearly raises very sensitive issues but the Khartoum Declarlation and the more recent Arusha Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation demonstrate, that there is widespread agreement now that without improvements in governance, development will prove to be neither equitable nor sustainable. Good governance is based on the observance of certain principles such as accountability of government leaders; transparency in the use of public funds; responsiveness of governments to popular aspirations; room for people to participate in all spheres of social and economic life, to produce, to organize their mutual assistance, to express their views on development decisions affecting their existence. Experience of recent decades has confirmed that development will not continue to flourish unless citizens are secure in their human and political rights and unless governments aspire earnestly to strengthen their economic and social rights. The brain drain from Africa might be more related to these factors than to salary levels.

Finally, it would appear that the geopolitical background for fruitful cooperation on governance has recently improved with the relaxation of cold war tensions and the prospect of political improvements in South Africa. Thus some of the serious destabilizing influences that have had such a harmful effect on African political conditions appear now to have receded. With this broader auspicious development in mind, participants may wish to express their views on these elements of good governance and on their relation to the chances of success of development efforts. If broad agreement does indeed exist on these matters, would it be useful to see what action should be taken to improve governance? And if so, what are the priorities?

As far as African governments are concerned, do the priorities include:

a) improving accounting, auditing, procurement, inventory control, and similar institutions?

b) developing the dialogue with peasant producers, the informal sector and NGOs to enable them to participate more effectively in production, provision of services, and participatory governance?

c) monitoring popular participation in Africa on the basis of agreed indicators as was recently agreed in the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation?

For the donors, do they include:

d) giving priority to technical assistance focussed on institution-building in accounting, auditing, procurement, and inventory control?

e) supporting technical assistance focussed on affording governmental and non-governmental participants insights into how decentralized activity and participatory dialogue operate in other countries in Africa and elsewhere?

f) fostering institutional pluralism by assisting grassroots organizations, NGO's and intermediary organizations within the public and/or private sector?

g) cooperating with African governments in establishing early warning systems on cases of misuse of public funds including aid funds?

FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

The major reorientations of policies and programs, such as those discussed in Section B, are political in nature. They can only come about if the political leadership gives clear signals in these directions. The Conference in July which intends to bring together political leaders from Africa and bilateral donors and representatives of the multilateral institutions presents an opportunity to strengthen agreement on some of the major reorientations discussed in this paper and give clear signals to officials to move towards their implementation.

But implementation will be a long and painstaking process and the initial meeting at Maastricht can only set the stage for it. The following remarks are intended to outline my views on this subject.

The following process could contain three major components. Firstly, it will be necessary to prepare a set of action programs sector by sector and issue by issue. Secondly, there would have to be a program of technical papers and workshops to define better the pragmatic balances in areas where consensus is not yet complete. Thirdly, because the implementation of this strategy will have to be mostly at a national level, a program for preparation of long-term strategies at a national level would be of high priority.

I hope that bilateral donors and international agencies may be prepared to consider sponsoring one or other of the sector-type action programs and workshops. For example, we could request the European Community to sponsor programs on regional integration and cooperation and the Nordic governments on human resource development. Other areas for action programs include: agriculture and the environment, physical infrastructure development, industry and energy development, aid and debt issues, governance, and building of the capacity to carry out research.

The workshops on major development issues would try to build bridges where differences persist. This includes issues such as devaluation; trade liberalization; the role of government in directly productive activities; public sector wages and the high cost of doing business in Africa; the process, modalities, and pace of structural adjustment; the promotion of food security; the strengthening of women's role in development; the problems of moving rapidly to the demographic transition. In many of these areas there is, in fact, broad agreement about the ultimate objectives but differences of view about the way to get there. With its strong delineation of positions, this policy disagreement risks undermining the motivation for development efforts and may even create uncertainty in the minds of many about the objectives to be reached and the support to be provided by the donor agencies. The workshops could do a major service to Africa's development if they were to succeed in defusing tensions about these issues and moving towards consensus on them, which can subsequently be endorsed by ministerial-level conferences. To maximize the chances of bringing out the reasons for differences, these workshops should bring together leading development practitioners, including those from the NGO community in a low profile environment. The emphasis should be on learning from each other and moving towards pragmatic high ground for policies.

Both these activities – preparation of action programs for conferences and technical papers for workshops – together with the preparation of national long-term strategies – should be largely financed by the bilateral and multilateral agencies. They would not require either the creation of any new institution nor the mobilization of much additional resources. A very small secretariat would be sufficient. It would itself not carry out any analytical work but would restrict its activities to induce existing institutions to prepare action programs and technical papers, to maintain the agenda, and

mobilize support for conferences and workshops. It would consist of a few persons seconded from bilateral and multilateral agencies. Its independence could be illustrated by its location. The secretariat would report to a chairperson(s) of the forum for consensus on Africa, who would have to be a person or persons with unquestioned and well-recognized leadership in the area of development, especially of Africa. The forum thus established, initially for a period of five years, could be called Global Coalition for Africa.

The forum or coalition or monitoring mechanism would be an important means for mobilizing and maintaining consensus on the broad complex of inter-related long-term issues. It could be a continuing association of interested parties which would bring together, on a regular basis, representatives of African governments, bilateral donors, regional and multilateral agencies, and other development partners in Africa. Its functions would include the examination of the full range of long-term development issues, to assist in promoting and maintaining consensus on objectives and programs of action and monitoring progress. Particular attention would be given to areas in which implementation of joint programs would be essential and where disagreements in approach have arisen. It would energize existing institutions, improve the coordination of their Africa-related initiatives, and bring their recommendations to the level of the political leadership of the development communities for Africa. It would also mobilize support for the preparation by African governments of their own national longterm perspective strategies. It would not duplicate any ongoing activities. Acting as a catalyst, it would energize existing resources but itself consume very few.

The plenary session of the forum, which would be a political-level meeting, should probably be held once a year. The secretariat would report progress achieved through action programs, conferences and workshops on particular issues to the plenary session. The coalition would thus be largely an integrative mechanism. It would aim primarily at energizing and harmonizing action programs and conferences now in place, but also at filling gaps where they exist.

CONCLUDING COMMENT

In my letter of invitation to you to attend the Conference in Maastricht, I stated that 'It is now time not only to tackle certain urgent and immediate problems but also to set out a long-term policy' for Africa. In this Issues Paper, I have attempted both to indicate the major issues which I believe should be focussed on at Maastricht when discussing this long-term perspective, and to suggest a process beyond Maastricht through which this discussion could continue with its emphasis on bridge building and action programs.

But I must emphasize that these are my personal views. Moreover, I must emphasize that what action takes place in individual African countries and by Africa acting in concert, must be determined by Africans themselves. The Netherlands Government and other donors and multilateral institutions, can only play supportive and catalytic roles. If, therefore, Africa is to succeed in avoiding the danger of being marginalized both economically and politically in the world it will only be because Africans have taken matters into their own hands to avoid such a dreadful outcome. Thus the issues and proposals I have presented in this paper represent no basis for moving ahead unless they emerge from a groundswell out of Africa. On this groundswell I am sure I speak for my fellow ministers and fellow men and women outside of Africa when I say that we can and will assist in avoiding Africa's marginalization. And it is on these cooperative efforts that the future well-being of millions of deprived African people depends.

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REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

World Disarmament Campaign

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 44/117 A of 15 December 1989, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its "commendation of the manner in which ... the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee 'the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war'".

2. In paragraph 8 of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1990 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1991.

3. In paragraph 9 of the resolution, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to assess the achievements and shortcomings of the World Disarmament Campaign so far and to submit a brief report in that regard to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

4. The present report is submitted pursuant to those requests. Sections III and IV outline activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information since September 1989. Activities envisaged for 1991 are listed where appropriate. Section V contains an assessment of the Campaign, a description of its achievements and shortcomings, as well as recommendations for future strategies and direction of the Campaign.

5. The structure of section III of the present report follows the format of previous reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Campaign. The views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters on the implementation of the Campaign are reflected in paragraphs 11 to 15. Also relevant is the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/45/573).

II. BACKGROUND

6. The World Disarmament Campaign, launched on 7 June 1982 under the auspices of the United Nations by a unanimous decision of the General Assembly, has three primary purposes: to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The United Nations system, Member States and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the Campaign. The Campaign focuses primarily on five major

constituencies, namely, elected representatives, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes. All efforts are made to carry it out on a universal basis, in a balanced, factual and objective manner.

7. Since the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Secretary-General has submitted the following reports on the activities of the United Nations system regarding the Campaign: A/37/548; A/38/349; A/39/492; A/40/443 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1; A/41/554; A/S-15/9; A/42/543; A/43/642; and A/44/647. The General Assembly has adopted the following resolutions on the World Disarmament Campaign: 37/100 H, I and J of 13 December 1982; 38/73 D and F of 15 December 1983; 39/63 A, D and J of 12 December 1984; 40/151 B and D of 16 December 1985; 41/60 A and B of 3 December 1986; 42/39 G of 30 November 1987; 43/76 C of 7 December 1988; and 44/117 A of 15 December 1989.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1989-1990 AND THE PROGRAMME OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES

8. As in past years, different approaches were used to seek to allow for both a universal implementation of the Campaign and for the development of projects that were oriented to particular needs of specific constituencies.

9. Some Member States have endeavoured to further the goals of the Campaign by developing individual projects and/or co-operating with the United Nations in the implementation of its programme of activities. For example, some Member States have served as host and provided generous financial support for disarmament-related meetings sponsored by the United Nations or organized meetings of their own; some of them have produced special disarmament bulletins and booklets, and have facilitated the dissemination of United Nations information materials to constituencies of the Campaign.

10. Non-governmental organizations, both national and international, have continued to express support for the Campaign through activities and projects presented within its framework. Information from non-governmental organizations on such activities and projects has been reflected in the relevant section of the Disarmament Newsletter.

11. One of the functions of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters is to advise the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign. At its twenty-first session, in July 1990, the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and the Co-ordinator for the World Disarmament Campaign provided the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters with detailed information on the implementation of Campaign activities and on the activities of the regional centres. The Board was also given an assessment of the achievements of the Campaign since its launching in 1982.

12. In their comments members of the Board placed particular emphasis on the value of holding seminars or regional conferences on specific issues in the field of arms

limitation and disarmament. The view was expressed that it would be useful to seek a broader involvement of the media in Campaign activities and the publication of the various disarmament materials in local languages. The view was also held that, while there was a need to shift from more general to specific issues and the involvement of specific groups, the need to reach out for the general public continued to remain an important objective.

13. Members of the Board noted the continuation of financial constraints for the implementation of Campaign activities.

14. At the invitation of the Board, representatives of the Special Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Disarmament at the United Nations Office at Geneva and of the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Disarmament in New York presented their views to the Board. In their remarks, the representatives stressed that political changes, in particular in Europe, were resulting in the emerging of new non-governmental organizations. This development would make it necessary to strengthen a communications network with them through World Disarmament Campaign channels. The representatives of non-governmental organizations felt that the organization of regional seminars and conferences with the participation of non-governmental organizations in the past had been valuable in that regard.

15. During the exchange of views, members of the Board expressed their appreciation to the representatives for the contributions and the efforts of the community of non-governmental organizations in the area of arms limitation and disarmament. It was noted that attention was shifting from disarmament to other global issues and therefore greater co-operation among non-governmental organizations was necessary. The view was also held that there should be more emphasis on the establishment of a non-governmental organization community in developing countries and their involvement in the various activities of the Campaign.

A. United Nations information materials

16. Further to the mandate given to the Department for Disarmament Affairs by the General Assembly to disseminate printed and audio-visual materials relating to armaments and disarmament, the Department carries out six mailings per year of disarmament information materials. This material is being sent primarily to some 7,500 addresses on its mailing list of Campaign constituencies. The list, coded by country, region, constituency and language, is being updated with a view to making mailings of individual publications better targeted to constituencies and language versions. The computerized mailing list can also be accessed by the Geneva Branch of the Department in order to facilitate its contacts with constituencies of the Campaign in Europe.

17. During the period under review, the Department for Disarmament Affairs distributed some 453,000 copies of information materials. Recipients included constituencies of the Campaign, permanent missions to the United Nations, United Nations information centres and participants in regional conferences and meetings

organized by the Department. Publications were also disseminated through the Regional Centres at Kathmandu, Lima and Lomé, and through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to the teacher training institutions of the Associated Schools Network. In addition to daily mailings in response to individual requests, publications were sent for specific events at times in bulk quantities, upon request from non-governmental organizations.

18. The following publications were produced and distributed by the Department during the reporting period.

19. Four issues of Disarmament Facts: No. 68, Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco); No. 69, The Sea-Bed Treaty and its Third Review Conference in 1989; No. 70, Armament and Disarmament: Questions and Answers; and No. 71, Inhumane Weapons Convention. Starting in 1990, Disarmament Facts is issued four times a year in all six official languages.

20. The Disarmament Newsletter remains the main source of information for disarmament-related developments in the United Nations system specifically directed at World Disarmament Campaign constituencies, in particular non-governmental organizations, and has been received favourably by them. Six issues were produced and distributed. The Newsletter appears six times a year, in English, French and Spanish. In addition, a Russian-language issue is printed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and financed from the contribution of the Soviet Union to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund.

21. The United Nations General Assembly and Disarmament, 1989 was issued in English and distributed to non-governmental organizations as well as interested individuals (see General Assembly resolution 41/60 A and subsequent resolutions). It is also made available as a sales publication.

22. During the period under review, the following proceedings of conferences and seminars were issued: Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, June 1989, Dagomys, USSR (in English and Russian); Regional Disarmament Workshop for Africa: African Security Perceptions and Requirements Including Related Regional Issues (in English and French); United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues, held in Kyoto, Japan (in English); the Reference Document of the Programme of Training on Conflict Resolution, Crisis Prevention and Management and Confidence-building among African States (in English and French). In addition, Workshop for Senior African Military and Civilian Officers on Conflict Resolution, Crisis Prevention and Management and Confidence-building among African States is in the final stages of production.

23. In order to better present materials from seminars and other meetings of experts on specific topics of arms limitation, disarmament and security, the Department now publishes them in a series of subject-oriented Topical Papers. In this series the following have been issued: Confidence and Security-building Measures in Asia (in English); Transparency in International Arms Transfers (in English); and Science and Technology and Their Implications for Peace and Security (in English). Further publications of this type to be issued later in 1990 will

focus on the issues of confidence-building measures in the maritime domain, and economic adjustments in an era of arms reduction.

24. Following much demand, the fifth edition of the Information Materials on Disarmament was issued and distributed world wide to constituencies of the Campaign. This is a listing of all publications issued by the Department and is updated periodically.

25. As part of its regular publication programme, the Department also published and distributed three issues of Disarmament - A Periodic Review by the United Nations during the reporting period. It is made available as a sales publication and can also be received on a subscription basis. There are now four issues of the periodical per year. Mandated by General Assembly resolution 32/87 E of 12 December 1977, the periodical is a specialized journal addressed mainly at those in governmental, academic and research institutions as well as the media dealing with questions relating to disarmament.

26. The 1989 issue of The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook (see General Assembly resolution 31/90) was released in July 1990. Although a sales publication, copies in English continue to be distributed to libraries and universities, particularly in developing countries, to ensure that they receive the Yearbook free of charge.

27. In addition to recurrent publications, a disarmament poster will be issued, in co-operation with the Department of Public of Information, in late 1990, in response to numerous requests for visual material from the United Nations information centres and the general public. Also, a stamp on "Banning of Chemical Weapons" will be issued in the spring of 1991, in collaboration with the United Nations Postal Administration.

28. As regards the Department of Public Information, several widely circulated publications included articles, chapters or sections dealing with the question of disarmament, including comprehensive reports in the Department's quarterly publication UN Chronicle, a chapter in the 1990 edition of "Notes for Speakers", a "UN Focus" article on the prohibition of chemical weapons (December 1989) and an 80-page chapter of the 1986 Yearbook of the United Nations (to be published in late 1990). In co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department produced a press kit for the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which was held at Geneva from 20 August to 20 September 1990. The Department of Public Information also produced the latest edition of Basic Facts about the United Nations, which contains a section on disarmament. These and other disarmament-related materials continue to be disseminated to the press, delegations, non-governmental organizations and other interested audiences at Headquarters and world wide.

B. Consultations, conferences, seminars and training

29. As mandated by the General Assembly, the World Disarmament Campaign "should provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions". To that end, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has endeavoured to carry out a programme of speaking engagements, lectures, internships and consultations, both at offices of the United Nations in New York, Geneva and elsewhere. The Department has also held regional conferences, meetings and seminars, which, although not always organized within the framework of the Campaign, have helped to achieve that goal.

1. Consultations

30. As a part of regular consultations with other offices of the United Nations system, a co-ordinating meeting was held in early 1990 to discuss matters pertaining to the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign. The meeting focused in particular on ways of reaching out to universities and academic communities.

31. The Department also continued its practice of consulting informally with the Special NGO Committee at Geneva and the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters with a view to seeking further support and co-operation from non-governmental organizations in Campaign activities. In addition, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters provides an opportunity to representatives of non-governmental organizations to present their views on the implementation of the Campaign. In that connection, the two NGO Committees on Disarmament were invited to address the Advisory Board at its meeting held in New York in July 1990 (see paras. 11-15).

2. Regional conferences and seminars

32. During the reporting period, five meetings were organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs to provide forums for an exchange of views on various topical issues relevant to developments and deliberations in the field of disarmament.

33. From 16 to 19 April 1990, a conference on "New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security" was held at Sendai, Japan. The conference was organized in co-operation with the United Nations Conference Reception Committee at Sendai, a non-profit organization consisting of the City of Sendai, the Miyagi Prefecture, academic institutions and private industries in the region of Sendai, with additional financial support of the Committee at Sendai. It was opened by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, and addressed by Mr. Ichiji Ishii, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Toru Ishii, Mayor of Sendai, and Mr. Nakao Ishida, President of the United Nations Conference Reception Committee.

34. The conference focused on the complex issue of advanced scientific and technological developments, examined the interrelationships between technological change and international security, and provided guidelines for further international understanding on those subjects so as to promote peace and the relaxation of tension. It was attended by some 30 experts, including scientists from various fields of advanced science and technology as well as arms limitation and disarmament negotiations, together with some 10 Japanese participants. Guest speakers at the conference were: Dr. Ian Anthony (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute); Mr. George Brown (United States House of Representatives); Dr. Wilhelm N. Germann (Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament); Lieutenant-General Tonne Huitfeldt (Institute for Defence Studies, Norway); Ambassador Ryukichi Imai (Embassy of Japan in Mexico City); Dr. Alan Shaw (Office of Technology Assessment of the United States Congress); and Professor Jack Steinberger (European Nuclear Research Centre). A publication in the series Topical Papers containing selected papers on this subject has been published.

35. A symposium on "Transparency in International Arms Transfers: Initiatives of Governments and Possible Multilateral Action" was convened at Florence, Italy, from 25 to 28 April 1990, under the auspices of the Department. The symposium was organized in co-operation and with the generous financial support of the Government of Italy and the City of Florence, and in consultation with the Forum per i Problemi della Pace e della Guerra (Forum on the Problems of Peace and War), an Italian research institute.

36. The symposium was intended to provide further impetus for the United Nations expert study on international arms transfers. At its opening, the symposium was addressed by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; Senator Ivo Butini, Deputy Foreign Minister of Italy; Mr. Giorgio Morales, Mayor of Florence, and Professor Mario Primicerio, President of the Forum on the Problems of War and Peace. Closing remarks were delivered by Ms. Fioretta Mazzei, Member of the Municipality of Florence, and Archbishop Silvano Piovanelli, Cardinal of Florence.

37. The symposium was structured in a plenary and two working groups. The plenary discussed the issue of international arms transfers and its various aspects. Working Group I dealt with national restraints and limitations on arms transfers in the interest of international security, while Working Group II addressed the issue of possible multilateral action on international arms transfers as a means of building confidence and resolving regional conflicts.

38. Attended by some 50 experts, the symposium was addressed by the following guest speakers: Ambassador Oluyemi Adeniji (Ambassador of Nigeria to France); Mr. Vincent F. DeCain (United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency); Mr. Andrei Kozirev (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR); Professor Andrew Mack (Peace Research Centre, Australian National University); Ambassador Eugenio Plaja (Ambassador of Italy); Ambassador Friedrich Ruth (Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Italy); Ambassador Maj Britt Theorin (Member of the Swedish Parliament); and staff members of the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

39. From 6 to 10 May 1990, a seminar on "African Disarmament and Security" took place at Cairo. It was organized with the financial support of the Governments of Egypt and Sweden, and was opened by Ambassador Fawzy El-Ibrashi, Director of the Institute for Diplomatic Studies of Egypt, on behalf of Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. It was the second in a series, the first one being held in March 1989, also at Cairo.

40. The seminar brought together some 50 junior officials and diplomats dealing with disarmament and security matters from Egypt and African countries to discuss the effects of disarmament on Africa and the United Nations role in that respect, as well as other topical issues such as nuclear waste, arms transfers, chemical weapons, conversion and so on. Guest speakers included Dr. Hisham Fouad Aly (Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority); Ambassador Emeka Azikiwe (Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament); Ambassador Abdel Halim Badawi (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt); Ambassador Mamadou Bah (Organization of African Unity); Ambassador Rolf Ekeus (Swedish Delegation to the Negotiations on Conventional Forces in Europe); Ambassador Omran El-Shafei (former Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Egypt); Mr. Aly El Saeidy (Head, Egyptian Power Station Authority); Major-General Esmat A. Ezz (Egyptian Armed Forces, retired); Ambassador James Leonard (former United States Deputy Special Negotiator at Middle East Peace Negotiations); Ambassador Chusei Yamada (Ambassador of Japan to Egypt); and Dr. Mounir Zahran (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt). Staff members of the Department for Disarmament Affairs also participated as speakers. A publication containing selected papers presented at both the seminar in March 1989 and the 1990 seminar is in preparation.

41. A seminar on "Confidence-building Measures in the Maritime Domain" took place at Helsingör, Denmark, from 13 to 15 June 1990. The seminar was opened by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, and addressed by Mr. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark; Mr. Pertti Paasio, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland; Mr. Jón Baldvin Hannibalsson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland; Mr. Kjell Bondevik, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway; and Mr. Sten Andersson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden. Forty-nine high-level experts in the naval and security policy area from Governments, research institutes and non-governmental organizations from all regions of the world met to explore the problems, opportunities and implications of developing maritime confidence-building measures. The seminar was organized in co-operation with the Nordic Forum, with additional financial support from the Governments of the Nordic countries and the United Nations Association of Sweden.

42. The seminar focused on three general topics, namely, the role and security objectives of confidence-building measures at sea, law of the sea, ocean management and confidence-building measures; and applications of confidence-building measures to a nuclear naval environment. The following experts in the field participated as speakers in the seminar: Admiral Nikolai Amelko (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR); Dr. Barry Blechman (The Henry L. Stimson Center, USA); Dr. Radoslav Deyanov (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bulgaria); Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iceland); Professor Virginia Gamba-Stonehouse (King's College

London, UK); Mr. Eric Grove (Foundation for International Security, UK); Rear Admiral Robert P. Hilton, Sr. (United States Navy, retired); and Dr. Jan Prawitz (Ministry of Defence, Sweden). A publication containing background papers and material on this seminar and one held at Varna, Bulgaria, in September 1990 (see para. 48) will be prepared by the Department.

43. A conference on the theme of conversion: economic adjustments in an era of arms reduction took place in Moscow from 13 to 17 August 1990. At its opening, the conference was addressed by Dr. Irmgard Adam-Schwätzer, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany; Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; Mr. Vladimir V. Aksenov, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Peace Fund Board and Chairman, Organizing Committee of the Conference; Mr. Victor P. Karpov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR; and Mr. Alexandre N. Yakovlev, Member, Presidential Council of the USSR. The conference was organized in co-operation with the Soviet Peace Fund and financed from the contribution of the Soviet Union to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund.

44. The objectives of the conference consisted of placing the subject of conversion in the context of a fast-changing international situation and actual reductions in armaments and armed forces as well as facilitating a wide-ranging exchange of national experiences in socio-economic adjustments related to changing trends in military spending. The conference also aimed at promoting a well-informed debate on the subject and encouraging greater openness and transparency in military-related matters.

45. To achieve those objectives, the conference brought together some 130 participants from a wide spectrum of society, including prominent political figures, government experts, specialists, representatives of business and industry, military personnel, labour leaders, non-governmental organizations and the media from all regions of the world, to hear presentations on national experiences of different countries, to examine the concepts of and approaches to conversion, and to discuss specific issues relating to conversion under three main categories: manpower; industries and trade; and military hardware. At its plenary sessions, the conference heard statements by Mr. Pierre Audigier (Director, Direction Internationale, Thomson-CSF, France); Mr. Michael Boggs (General Secretary, International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers' Union, Belgium); Mr. Huai Guomo (Deputy Minister-in-Charge of Conversion, China); Mr. Frank Marczinek (Secretary of State for Disarmament and Security, German Democratic Republic); Senator John McCain (Senate, USA); Mr. Pete McCloskey (President, Electronic Industries Association, USA); Mr. Isamu Miyazaki (Chairman, Daiwa Institute of Research, Japan); and Mr. Valentin I. Smyslov (Deputy Chairman, State Planning Committee of the USSR).

46. Papers on national experiences were presented by Mr. Chai Muliang and Mr. Jin Zhude (China), Professor Dr. Klaus Engelhardt (German Democratic Republic), Dr. Alexei Izyumov (USSR), Dr. Lutz Koellner (Federal Republic of Germany), Dr. Mario Pianta (Italy) and Mr. Robert Rauner (USA), while a comparative analysis of national experiences was presented by Dr. Arthur J. Alexander (USA). Other papers dealing with conversion concepts and approaches, present trends and impact

of disarmament on world economy and environment, as well as specific issues of conversion were presented by Mr. Vsevolod S. Avduevsky (National Commission to Contribute to Conversion, USSR), Professor Keith Hayward (Staffordshire Polytechnic, UK), Dr. Mary Kaldor (Sussex University, UK), Dr. Akira Onishi (Japan), Mr. Peter J. Richards (International Labour Office), Professor Adam Roberts (Balliol College, Oxford, UK), and Dr. Herbert Wulf (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute). In addition, a paper on socio-economic consequences of conversion was presented by Mr. Spartak A. Arzhavkin (USSR). A publication containing the papers presented at the conference is being prepared by the Department. Selected papers will also be published in the Disarmament Periodical.

47. In co-operation with the Government of Bulgaria, a seminar was held on confidence-building measures in the maritime environment at Varna, Bulgaria, from 4 to 6 September 1990. The seminar was opened by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, and addressed by Mr. Stefan Staikov, First Deputy Foreign Minister of Bulgaria. It was financed from the contribution of Bulgaria to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund.

48. The seminar brought together some 35 experts in the area of confidence building and naval security to discuss the issues of security in the maritime environment, conventional force stability in naval forces and possible multilateral measures. Papers on these issues were presented by Commodore J. J. Blok (Netherlands), Dr. Andrei E. Granovskiy (USSR), Dr. Douglas M. Johnston, Jr. (USA), Dr. Andrzej Karkoszka (Poland), Dr. James Macintosh (Canada), Admiral Branko Mamula (Yugoslavia), Vice-Admiral K. K. Nayyar (retired, India), Mr. Peter Popchev (Bulgaria), Professor Jin Shouqi (China), and Rear-Admiral Göran Wallén (Royal Swedish Navy). In addition, a background paper was presented by Major-General Pyotr Barabolya (retired, USSR). A publication containing background papers and material on both this seminar and one held at Helsingör in June 1990 (see para, 41) will be prepared by the Department.

49. The Department for Disarmament Affairs intends to organize additional meetings, provided the necessary financial and manpower resources are made available. For 1991, proposals to convene conferences or meetings have been made by Austria (on the issue of application in other regions of confidence- and security-building measures of the type discussed in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe); by Venezuela (on chemical weapons); by the League of Arab States (on development, resources and security; confidence building and crisis prevention in a regional context); and by the Soviet Union.

3. Training and briefings

50. The objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign are also furthered by the disarmament internship programme sponsored by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in co-operation with the United Nations Ad Hoc Internship Programme. The programme aims at introducing graduate students to the work of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament through on-the-job training and by

attending deliberations of disarmament bodies at Headquarters such as the First Committee of the General Assembly and the United Nations Disarmament Commission. During the period under review, the Department provided such training to seven graduate students from different geographical regions.

51. A similar internship programme was sponsored by the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, in co-operation with the Information Service at Geneva, allowing post-graduate students to familiarize themselves with the activities of the Conference on Disarmament.

52. The United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament, which was established by the General Assembly to promote expertise in disarmament, particularly in developing countries, also contributes to achieving the goals of the Campaign. Since its inception in 1979, the programme has trained 241 junior public officials from 98 countries. A detailed account of its activities appears in the report of the Secretary-General on the programme (A/45/604).

53. The Department for Disarmament Affairs has continued to hold special meetings and briefing sessions with groups visiting the United Nations in both New York and Geneva. Some of those groups included members of parliament and elected representatives from Member States, religious groups, university, college and secondary-level students, educators and representatives of national and international non-governmental organizations. Efforts have also been made by the staff of the Department to continue attending and participating in events organized by the constituencies of the Campaign and to be available for lectures at various universities.

C. Special events

54. Special events, including Disarmament Week, offer additional opportunities to focus on the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

55. As in previous years, Disarmament Week 1989 was commemorated with events both at Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva. In New York, on 25 October 1989, the First Committee of the General Assembly devoted its 15th meeting to the observance of Disarmament Week. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Committee, the Vice-President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. On the same day, following the observance, the Seventh Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was convened. Information on contributions announced at the Pledging Conference is provided in section IV below.

56. On 26 October, the annual Disarmament Week NGO Forum was held. The Forum, organized by the Department in conjunction with the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters, addressed various disarmament issues on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, focusing on three questions: "What progress has been made and what issues remain in negotiating a chemical weapons convention?", "What are the major issues before the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference?" and "What are the prospects for a nuclear test-ban

treaty?". The panelists were Serguei Batsanov (USSR), Jose Antonio Bellina (Peru), Ambassador Max Friedersdorf (USA), Ambassador Carl-Magnus Hyltenius (Sweden), Ambassador Pierre Morel (France) and Ambassador Kamalesh Sharma (India). The Forum was attended by representatives of non-governmental organizations and of the media, by members of the diplomatic community and United Nations staff members.

57. In addition, two exhibitions were held at United Nations Headquarters. One was the exhibit "War and Peace", organized by the Soka Gakkai International in co-operation with the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War and sponsored by the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The exhibit was inaugurated by the Secretary-General. It featured approximately 100 panels of photographs that dealt with the history of wars and peace efforts in this century and shed light on global issues including hunger, poverty and the environmental crisis. The other was the exhibit of sculptures and paintings by Venanzo Crocetti entitled "The Young Horseman of Peace". It was sponsored by the Government of Italy and the Crocetti Foundation.

58. During Disarmament Week 1989, the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized an exhibition at the Palais des Nations containing disarmament publications, posters and visual materials on disarmament. The Geneva Branch also provided assistance and support to the United Nations and Related Agencies Staff Movement for Disarmament and Peace in the organization of an international photo-montage exhibition on peace and disarmament and a round table on artists for peace.

59. Similar events and activities are envisaged for Disarmament Week 1990.

60. United Nations information centres played an important role in the observance of Disarmament Week at the local level. Special information activities were held at numerous United Nations information centres and services throughout the world during the Week. They included issuing and distributing special background information for radio, television and press services, organizing exhibits of United Nations disarmament materials and co-operating with local organizations in planning special observances. Similar activities are planned for 1990-1991.

61. To enhance co-operation with United Nations information centres in promoting United Nations disarmament information activities, the Department invited 18 centres in all regions of the world to submit specific proposals in this regard. Project proposals from 13 centres were approved and financed from extrabudgetary funds allocated by the Department. These include a two-day press seminar and special meeting organized by the United Nations Information Centre at Geneva; six round tables in various cities in the Soviet Union organized by the Information Centre in Moscow; translating publications of the Department for Disarmament Affairs into local languages by the Information Centres in Belgrade, New Delhi, Rome, Tokyo and Vienna (the latter into Hungarian); a video tape on disarmament, produced jointly by the Washington Information Centre and the Department of Public Information; a two-day symposium by the United Nations Information Centre at Buenos Aires, including a publication on the symposium; a competition for radio audience, lectures and a book-fair at Cairo; a one-day joint seminar with the Quaid-i-Azam University by the United Nations Information Centre

at Islamabad; lecture/seminars at four universities and visits by the United Nations Information Centre at Lagos; and a three-minute animated film by the Rio de Janeiro Information Centre.

D. Publicity programme

62. In accordance with its mandate and in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department of Public Information has continued to publicize United Nations activities in the field of disarmament and to help further the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign in printed form, through radio, film, television and photo coverage, and through interpersonal contacts.

63. During the reporting period, Department of Public Information press releases produced at Headquarters as well as at various United Nations information centres and services gave wide coverage to the work of the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament, and to other United Nations disarmament activities.

64. United Nations radio and television continued to devote coverage to disarmament and related issues during the reporting period and to disseminate their coverage world wide in various languages. These issues were regularly featured by the Department of Public Information in its news and current affairs programmes, regional magazines and documentaries. Eight special feature radio programmes were completely devoted to disarmament questions. United Nations radio and television also covered the work of the General Assembly with regard to disarmament, in particular the discussion and adoption by the Assembly of various resolutions on the recommendation of the First Committee. The video news programme "UN in Action" featured the work of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors, and disarmament was the topic of a programme in the television interview series "World Chronicle". Similar radio and television coverage is foreseen for 1990-1991. In addition, the Department of Public Information will, in early 1991, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, begin co-production with a non-governmental organization of a video documentary on chemical weapons and warfare.

65. The Department of Public Information's other ongoing information activities relating to disarmament - distributing, lending and screening films and videos, answering public inquiries and arranging group briefings - were supplemented by special activities at Headquarters in New York and Geneva and at numerous United Nations information centres and services to mark Disarmament Week. At Headquarters in New York, in addition to the permanent Disarmament Exhibit viewed by some 400,000 visitors during the reporting period, the Department facilitated the Soka Gakkai International "War and Peace" exhibit held in conjunction with Disarmament Week 1989 and sponsored by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

E. United Nations field offices

66. United Nations field offices and information centres represent the only source of contact between local constituencies and the United Nations, thus offering them a unique opportunity to further the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign. Recognizing that, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in resolution 39/63 D of 12 December 1984 on the World Disarmament Campaign, to give permanent character to his instructions to the information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages.

67. In that connection, United Nations information centres and services continued to publicize disarmament issues by redisseminating press releases in official United Nations languages and local languages, distributing radio and television programmes and printed materials and screening United Nations films. They also provided information support for or helped organize several regional conferences on disarmament and arranged interviews, lectures and round-table discussions, some of which were carried by local radio and television.

68. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign. All three Regional Centres now operate a full programme of activities, a detailed account of which is presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the Centres (A/45/573).

69. In support of the World Disarmament Campaign, a Disarmament Information Centre was established at Budapest in January 1990 by the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and financed by the Hungarian contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign. The Centre, supervised by a board composed of representatives of Hungarian non-governmental organizations and research institutes active in the field of disarmament, aims to develop projects such as panel discussions, conferences and symposia, educational centres, university lectures and possibly research projects. The Department for Disarmament Affairs/World Disarmament Campaign undertakes to provide the Centre with disarmament information materials and with relevant advice and recommendations. The Centre became operational in April 1990. On 26 September 1990, the Foreign Minister of Hungary and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs signed a memorandum of understanding regarding co-operation between the Centre and the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

70. Voluntary contributions remain the primary source of financing for the Campaign's activities. On 25 October 1989, the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/76 C of 7 December 1988, convened the Seventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign to provide an opportunity for Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Campaign.

71. Twenty-four States announced their pledges in convertible and non-convertible currencies (see A/CONF.149/2). The equivalent of $1,746,905, of which the equivalent of $1,603,143 was in non-convertible currencies, was pledged to the World Disarmament Campaign. Some of these pledges covered a period of four years. Part of the pledged amounts were intended for specific events. In addition to the pledges made at the Pledging Conference, contributions made by Member States up to 30 June 1990 to the World Disarmament Campaign amount to $35,886.

72. At the Conference, pledges amounting to a total of $83,643 were also made to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa; the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific; the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

73. The Seventh Pledging Conference was attended by 80 delegations, 28 of whom made a statement. However, despite signs of encouraging political support in the statements made, the financial contributions to the Campaign remain modest if only convertible contributions - the equivalent of $143,762 - are considered.

74. Arrangements are being made to hold the Eighth Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/117 A. It will be convened by the Secretary-General during Disarmament Week 1990.

75. The resources used for the implementation of the September 1989-June 1990 programme of activities were as follows: the Trust Fund was charged $94,082 in convertible currencies and the equivalent of $34,604 in non-convertible currencies. The available balance (excluding unpaid pledges) that remained in the Trust Fund as at 30 June 1990 amounts to $164,721 in convertible and $391,374 in non-convertible currencies.

76. Any remaining funds will be used for the implementation of the proposed 1991 programme of activities. Projects to be financed with non-convertible currencies remaining in the Trust Fund will be determined in consultation with donor countries at a later stage.

V. ASSESSMENT OF THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

A. Introduction

77. In paragraph 9 of resolution 44/117 A, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assess the achievements and shortcomings of the World Disarmament Campaign since its launching in 1982 and to submit a brief report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

78. The establishment of the World Disarmament Campaign at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament has to be evaluated against the backdrop of the political climate prevailing at that time. Efforts and

negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation had stalled and the continued arms race had given rise to widespread concern and the involvement of an increasing number of public interest groups and of the general public in disarmament issues.

79. In setting up the Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations, the Assembly wished to supplement the information in this area available from national Governments and advocacy groups with an independent source of balanced and factual information on a global basis that would take into account differing and at times conflicting views. This, it was felt, would be helpful in furthering an informed debate on arms limitation issues that would promote a better understanding of the issues involved and facilitate renewed movement towards security through arms limitation and disarmament. The mandate thus given to the Campaign was broad and far-reaching, setting ambitious goals for the programme.

80. It should be noted that although the Campaign was established by the General Assembly by a consensus resolution, some misgivings about the Campaign and its financial base were expressed. A number of Western States felt that there was already an abundance of information available and that an informed debate was already taking place among public interest groups in their respective countries. Observing, however, that this was not the case in their countries, many developing nations stressed the need for an information programme of global reach from an independent source.

81. While it is not the intention of the present report to review all aspects of the Campaign, it is possible to discern trends and draw conclusions from them that might be helpful in the Assembly's consideration of the future direction of the Campaign.

B. Major areas of activity

82. Generally speaking, since its establishment the Campaign has focused on three major types of activity:

(a) Organization of regional conferences and meetings;

(b) Publications programme;

(c) Special events.

83. Regarding the organization of conferences, their objective was initially to inform Campaign constituencies about positions taken by Member States on a variety of arms limitation and disarmament issues at the United Nations and about efforts undertaken to resolve differences in their approaches. In the last three to four years, as the pace of negotiations in some areas has quickened and developments have become more complex and difficult to follow, this emphasis has shifted. What could be called "generalist conferences" have thus evolved into informal meetings of governmental and non-governmental experts serving to further the consideration and debate of specific issues such as verification, conversion, confidence-building measures, arms transfers and similar topics.

84. Prior to the establishment of the World Disarmament Campaign, the publications of the Department included the Yearbook, the periodical Disarmament and Factsheets. Subsequently, this programme was significantly expanded and publications now encompass a wide range such as the annual General Assembly and Disarmament, Disarmament Facts, the Newsletter, ad hoc publications (often based on presentations at conferences or seminars), posters, wall sheets and listings of the Department's publications. The purpose of this programme has been to encourage the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and options on questions of arms limitation and disarmament, and the implications of all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war.

85. The small complimentary mailing list that the Department maintained in the early 1980s has been gradually extended and at present numbers some 7,500 entries in some 160 countries. Six mailings are dispatched per year. This task itself presents significant problems and further expansion is impossible for the foreseeable future owing to severe manpower constraints.

86. Special events have been organized annually to commemorate Disarmament Week, including its observance in the First Committee and the Pledging Conference. Other events include non-governmental organization forums, lectures, exhibitions at Headquarters and abroad and co-operation with United Nations information centres to hold symposia and discussions. With the co-operation of United Nations information centres, disarmament materials have been published in languages other than the six official languages of the Organization. The Campaign is also responsible for co-ordinating the participation and attendance of non-governmental organizations and research institute representatives at meetings of United Nations bodies, special sessions, review conferences and so on.

C. Assessment

87. The various activities described above were developed and/or intensified with the limited funds available in order to carry out the mandate given by the General Assembly. In addition to expanding the disarmament publications programme, the Campaign has become the focal point for requests and inquiries from the public, non-governmental organizations, libraries and educational institutions. Frequent research queries are being answered as well as requests for publications in bulk.

88. Although the efforts to maximize the impact and scope have been relatively successful when measured against the limited resources made available, the severe financial constraints imposed on the Campaign have nevertheless considerably hampered its ability to reach a larger audience. Its weak financial base has, in fact, been a major handicap. When it was established, the Campaign was to be financed primarily from voluntary contributions to a trust fund. At the same time, it was recognized that a number of activities had existed in the Department prior to the establishment of the Campaign, though in a more limited manner. These activities were to be continued and preferably expanded in support of and as part of the Campaign. This fact has sometimes led to misunderstanding and at times comments from Member States that Campaign activities were financed from the regular budget.

89. The fact that the Campaign's annual pledging conferences have also included voluntary contributions to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and, since 1985, to the three Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament has not helped to broaden the financial base of the Campaign itself. On the contrary, the use of the pledging conference as a mechanism for recording voluntary contributions for purposes other than the Campaign has resulted in the impression that significantly more funds have been raised for the World Disarmament Campaign than has, in fact, been the case.

D. Future outlook and direction

90. Events in the late 1980s have transformed the political climate between East and West, with potentially wider effects, in a manner that few would have believed possible just a few years ago. The momentous events in Europe have radically altered the perceptions on which the military requirements for security were based. Issues, particularly those relating to arms limitation, have become more subtle and often more complex and new areas of arms limitation, including geographical areas, have also come to the fore. Any assessment of the Campaign has to take into consideration this change in the political climate. The initial role envisaged by many for the Campaign has been altered by those political developments and the change has helped to give it a better perspective and more substance. The Campaign started out as a programme to sensitize public opinion to the dangers of the arms race, and particularly of nuclear war. In the last couple of years in particular it has become a more issue-oriented global information programme providing up-to-date and balanced information to an interested public about increasingly complex matters. As this development continues, the focus of attention is likely to shift gradually to include other or additional areas and regions where outstanding issues remain unaddressed or unresolved.

91. Arms limitation and disarmament are directly related to how States assess their security requirements. In the new security situation developing both in Europe and globally, many doctrines that have dominated military thinking and planning since 1945 are losing their relevance and applicability. Reflecting these developments, the Campaign should broaden its scope to give emphasis also to the new possibilities arising from recent changes and the experience gained from them, by concentrating on emerging issues where thoughtful and non-polemic exploration might be useful to pave the way for practical global and particularly regional action. Such issues could include confidence building and the new dimensions of security co-operation; conventional arms and forces and security perceptions; relationship between chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; effects on national economies of disarmament; and security implications of environmental degradation and resource rivalry.

92. In this context, the Department considers it important to enhance its exploratory pre-negotiation potential by organizing its symposium and seminar programme with greater participation of experts and negotiators and focusing attention of meetings on specific topics, where informal and candid discussions among participants from different areas, governmental and non-governmental, might be fruitful in helping to find common ground and to delineate areas of possible future negotiation and agreement.

93. In line with these trends, the Department should continue to develop and adjust its publications programme not only to cover achievements and progress in arms limitation and disarmament but also to devote more attention to clarifying emerging issues and new possibilities. Also of importance to increasing the effectiveness of reaching and meeting the needs of end users is an improvement in the distribution of publications.

94. Although the remarkable changes in the East/West relationship, and in the security environment most directly shaped by it, have tended to narrow the popular base of non-governmental organizations in the field of disarmament, a well-informed and active community of non-governmental organizations continues to play an important role. The Campaign should continue to maintain contacts with the community of non-governmental organizations active in the field of disarmament and in particular to seek the co-operation of those many public interest groups that have acquired a high degree of expertise within well-defined areas of specialization. It will be an important task to facilitate, within the resources of the Campaign, contacts and exchanges between them.

95. It is also proposed that available resources should be used to expand the initial focus on non-governmental organizations to include a more vigorous approach to other, so far less involved, constituencies such as parliamentarians, the media and the educational community.

96. In order to inform Member States of the Campaign's activities, it is suggested that a consultation be held each spring during the session of the Disarmament Commission. This consultation will not only seek to inform, but also to receive feedback from Member States and would be a valuable addition to the input received each year from the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters.

97. It is further suggested that in the annual report of the Secretary-General on the Campaign a list of possible projects be added for consideration of Member States and organizations. This list would contain proposals for activities and the budget required for them. It would thus be easier to support selected activities, though at the same time funds would still be needed to cover some staffing and overhead costs.

98. One area that needs attention is the provision of educational materials to be used in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning, including materials for students and teachers. The Campaign should seek to strengthen its co-operation with the educational community and to deepen its co-operation with organizations such as, for instance, the International Association of University Presidents, with a view to being of assistance in efforts to develop curricula for studies on security, arms limitation and disarmament, and to prepare a teaching guide prototype easily adjustable to regional needs.

99. There is a large and increasing demand for audio-visual materials. At the same time, the lack of funds has left the Campaign with only a few outdated short films. Subject to funding through special contributions, the Campaign should aim to meet the global demand for visual aids, including educational videos. The co-operation of public-interest-oriented television corporations could be sought.

100. The above represent but a few examples of activities, in addition to those already existent, that can be usefully undertaken by the Campaign as a global information programme on disarmament seeking to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of, and support for, multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner; to facilitate unimpeded access to, and an exchange of information on, ideas between public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide a factually informed debate on arms limitation and disarmament matters; and to organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground.

101. In the final analysis, however, the extent to which Campaign activities can be implemented will depend on the availability of funds. Without sufficient voluntary contributions, it will not be possible to maintain the current level of activities, new avenues will have to remain unexplored and the United Nations will be perceived as being unable to respond adequately to the demands of international developments in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

ANNEX

Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign: summary status as at 30 June 1990

(United States dollars)

		Convertible	Non-Convertible	Total
I.	Income			
	1982-August 1989			
	Pledges by Member States	1 186 539	2 798 872	3 985 411
	Contributions by private sources	131 696	-	131 696
	Interest income	194 641	-	194 641
	Subtotal	1 512 876	2 798 872	4 311 748
	September 1989-June 1990			
	Pledges by Member States	180 584	1 603 143	1 783 727
	Contributions by private sources	27 062	-	27 062
	Interest income	3 182	112	3 294
		210 828	1 603 255	1 814 083
	Total income (1982-1990)	1 723 704	4 402 127	6 125 831
II.	Expenditure			
	1982-August 1989	1 305 839	2 897 062	4 202 901
	September 1989-June 1990	94 082	34 604	128 686
	Total expenditure (1982-1990)	1 399 921	2 931 666	4 331 587
III.	Status as at 30 June 1990			
	(a) Pledges and contributions			
	Total pledges and contributions (1982-1990)	1 723 704	4 402 127	6 125 831
	Less: Deposited pledges/contributions	1 661 661	2 830 340	4 492 001
	Add: Net gain on exchange on pledges	(3 766)	(28 917)	(32 683)
	Outstanding pledges	58 277	1 542 870	1 601 147
	(b) Deposited pledges and contributions	1 661 661	2 830 340	4 492 001
	Add: Gain on exchange on cash balance	(97 019)	492 700	395 681
	Less: Total expenditure (1982-1990)	1 399 921	2 931 666	4 331 587
	Balance, excluding unpaid pledges, as at 30 June 1990	164 721	391 374	556 095

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 57 (a)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

World Disarmament Campaign

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 7, paragraph 28, line 10

For 20 August to 20 September 1990 read 20 August to 14 September 1990

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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Defensive security concepts and policies

Note by the Secretary-General

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/116 P of 15 December 1989, a communication dated 7 September 1990 has been received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is reproduced in the annex to the present note.

ANNEX

Information provided by States

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[7 September 1990]

1. The people of the Soviet Union are convinced that the end of the "cold war" and the transition to a qualitatively new period of peace in international relations must go hand in hand with the creation of a new model of security, which should be firmly oriented not towards the accumulation, but towards the steady reduction of arms and the exclusive use of political methods to resolve differences arising between members of the international community. If this process is to succeed, it must be consistently accompanied by an appropriate transformation in the security policies of States. At the same time, growing importance is being attached in today's world to the correct understanding and predictability of the aims and intentions of States and their allies in the military and political arenas. These aims are reflected in their most concentrated form in the military doctrines espoused by States. For this reason a discussion of these doctrines is now becoming increasingly vital.

2. In 1987 the Soviet Union elaborated and adopted a new defensive military doctrine. This consists of a system of officially accepted fundamental attitudes to the prevention of war, to military expansion, to preparing the defences of the country and the armed forces of the USSR to repel aggression, and to ways and means of waging armed struggle in the defence of the State.

3. The Soviet military doctrine has two distinct and organically interconnected aspects: one political and one military and technical.

4. The political substance of the doctrine consists in the following key propositions:

- The USSR does not link the present or the future to the military resolution of international problems. It unconditionally repudiates war as a means of resolving disputes and conflicts between States, whether economic, political, ideological or of any other nature. Contentious international problems must be resolved by peaceful methods, through political procedures. War has become unacceptable and inadmissible as a means of attaining political ends; it has become obsolete in the conditions of today's world.

- The Soviet Union considers the preservation of peace to be a matter of the highest universal concern. It will never under any circumstances be the first to take military action against any other State, nor shall it ever have recourse to such actions unless it is itself the victim of

aggression, of an armed attack. It will never be the first to use nuclear weapons.

- The USSR poses no threat to anyone, is not planning to attack anyone, has no territorial claims against any other State in the world and does not regard any other nation as its enemy. On the contrary, we are willing to develop our relations with all the countries of the world on the basis of mutual regard for one another's interests, security and peaceful coexistence.

- The USSR views its own security as an integral component of a security system equally shared by all nations, and it connects this security with the end of the arms race and the attainment of true disarmament. Our plans contain no element designed to impair the security of any other State. We strictly comply with and will continue to comply with all the international obligations deriving from the Charter of the United Nations, from multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements between countries and from universally accepted norms of international relations.

- The development and training of the Soviet Armed Forces are subordinated to the goal of preventing war. Since it is convinced that the approximate military balance prevailing in the world today will, for the time being, be of decisive importance in preventing the outbreak of war, the USSR will endeavour to maintain this balance at an increasingly low level. The USSR is not striving for military supremacy and views the mutual reduction of arms as a matter of historical importance.

5. These political principles constitute the basis for the development of the military and technical aspects of Soviet military doctrine, comprising such matters as defence projects, the provision of military hardware to the Armed Forces, the forms and procedures to be followed in repelling possible acts of aggression and the training of military and naval forces to achieve this goal.

6. The Soviet Union has not only proclaimed its defensive military doctrine, but is consistently putting it into practice. In accordance with this doctrine, a new approach is being adopted to the question of the staffing of the armed forces, to their structure and to military development as a whole, based on the principle of maintaining a reasonable defence sufficiency.

7. With regard to strategic offensive arms, this principle is taken to mean the approximate balance in such arms between the USSR and the United States of America. Their structure may be different, but the potential reductions at any given level must be comparable.

8. These are the positions adopted by the Soviet Union in its talks with the United States on the reduction of strategic offensive arms. After these talks the Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement on even further reaching and more radical reductions.

9. With regard to conventional armed forces, by defence sufficiency we understand a fighting complement sufficient to repel possible acts of aggression, but, at the same time, not capable of carrying out attacks or of conducting large-scale offensive operations. This means giving the armed forces a non-offensive structure; cutting the numbers of shock troops; regrouping and relocating the armed forces in such a way as to meet defensive needs; reducing the scale of military production, military expenditure and military activity as a whole.

10. The Soviet Union is implementing its decision, which it announced at the United Nations in 1988, to reduce its troops and armaments on a unilateral basis. In accordance with that decision, by 1991 the Soviet Armed Forces will be reduced by 500,000 troops, 10,000 tanks, 8,500 artillery systems and 820 combat aircraft.

11. The Soviet Union is implementing the provisions of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty and has now completely eliminated its shorter-range missiles and is completing the destruction of its intermediate-range missiles. At the same time, the USSR is taking the unilateral initiative of withdrawing a considerable number of tactical nuclear weapons from the territory of other Warsaw Treaty countries and is proposing that separate talks should be initiated on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

12. Concomitantly with the reduction in armed forces and armaments, the structure of the Soviet Armed Forces is being re-oriented towards defence. The number of military districts, armies and general divisions is being reduced. The correlation between offensive and defensive weapons is changing in favour of the latter. Tactical mobile groups have been eliminated.

13. The system of training in Soviet military schools is changing and becoming more open. Experience in the organization of training is being exchanged not only with the armies of allied and neutral countries but also with representatives of armies of States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Soviet Union clearly recognizes the usefulness of expanding and deepening its military ties, including contacts between soldiers, officers and generals of various armies, since this will enable them to get to know one another better and will help to remove the ideological accretions of the "cold war" period.

14. The number of large-scale military exercises is being reduced. The Soviet Union is in favour of taking broad measures to limit the scale of military activities and calls upon countries to refrain from carrying out exercises at a scale which makes them difficult to distinguish from actual troop deployments.

15. In the course of 1989 and 1990, the volume of military production in the USSR has been reduced by almost 20 per cent. In 1990, the USSR allocated 71.0 billion roubles for defence purposes, which is 8.2 per cent less than in 1989.

16. Current developments are creating conditions for overcoming the system of blocs and the division of countries into hostile camps. Such developments are in keeping with the interest of peoples to live in mutual harmony, without artificial barriers or ideological enmity. Bearing that in mind, the Soviet Union and its allies believe that it is necessary to review the nature and functions of the

Warsaw Treaty and, at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in June 1990, took a decision on the gradual conversion of their alliance into a political alliance.

17. We welcome the matching steps being taken by the countries members of NATO, set out in the London Declaration, to transform the North Atlantic alliance, and we are ready to consider in a very constructive spirit the new ideas on the strengthening of security set forth in that document.

18. The Soviet Union is in favour of establishing greater openness and transparency in the military field; that would help to remove many concerns and make it easier to identify opportunities for arriving at new ways to ensure security. In this connection, we support the elaboration by States of a system of confidence-building and verification measures and of unified criteria and parameters of openness, including the use of a United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures.

19. The substantive discussion and comparison of the defensive concepts of States are of great importance. The Soviet Union and its allies were the initiators of the Vienna Seminar on Military Doctrines, held in January and February 1990. The Seminar was a unique and important military and political confidence-building measure and was another major step towards ensuring greater openness in military activities and overcoming the "image of the enemy". The Seminar provided an additional impetus to the Vienna negotiations and the disarmament process as a whole. We welcomed the proposal by the States members of NATO concerning the holding of another similar meeting and we believe that its objective should be a transition from set views and evaluations to a Europe in which military doctrines would be of a purely defensive nature.

20. The Soviet Union is in favour of the globalization of the disarmament process which, as we understand it, presupposes the inclusion of all classes of weapons in multilateral negotiations as well as an adequate contribution by all countries to the achievement of the goals of disarmament, which would include the transformation of their military and political thinking.

21. We are convinced that, for an in-depth study of defensive security concepts and policies, it is necessary to make full use of the potential of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, in particular of the First Committee of the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission. The proposals regarding the conduct of a study by the Secretary-General in this area seem well founded. The Soviet Union believes that the involvement of the United Nations in a dialogue on this issue would stimulate the active participation of all States in the creation of a new, peace-oriented model of international security.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 28 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEMBER STATES

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the following, with the request that this information be also transmitted to his Government.

At the request of the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, the attached letter dated 27 September 1990 from said Prime Minister is being brought to the notice of all Member States, main and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, as well as of the specialized agencies and other organizations affiliated with the United Nations (see annex). That letter relates to the fact that the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic has declared the accession, as at 3 October 1990, of the German Democratic Republic to the scope of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with article 23 of the Basic Law so as to unite Germany in a single State. The letter states that with that accession the prerequisites under international law for a continued membership of the German Democratic Republic in the United Nations and in other intergovernmental organizations cease to apply.

The Secretary-General will take action, within the scope of his administrative responsibilities, to give effect, from 3 October 1990, to the notification in the attached letter.

ANNEX

Letter dated 27 September 1990 from the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic has declared the accession, as at 3 October 1990, of the German Democratic Republic to the scope of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with article 23 of the Basic Law so as to unite Germany in a single State. With this accession the prerequisites under international law for continued membership of the German Democratic Republic in the United Nations and in other intergovernmental organizations cease to apply. Consequently, it will be for the united Germany as a member of the United Nations to remain committed henceforth to the provisions of the Charter in accordance with the solemn declarations which the two German States had made on 12 June 1973.*

May I ask you to bring the present letter to the notice of all Member States, main organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations, as well as of the specialized agencies and other organizations affiliated with the United Nations.

Lothar DE MAIZIERE

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* See General Assembly documents A/9069 and A/9070.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED
OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT
VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 September 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Italy and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit the text, in English, French and Russian, of the Joint Statement of the European Community and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Middle East, issued on 26 September 1990 at the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Twelve States members of the European Community and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Viery TRAXLER
Permanent Representative
of Italy
to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuli M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations

/...

ANNEX

Joint statement of the European Community and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, issued on 26 September 1990 in New York

The European Community and its member States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, concerned that unresolved situations of conflict in the Middle East and the Gulf endanger international peace and security, generate new crises, spur the regional arms race and lead to an escalation of violence and extremism, have decided to adopt the following statement.

I. The Gulf crisis has to be urgently resolved. The invasion and military occupation of Kuwait, a sovereign and independent State, by Iraq have been condemned by the whole international community. These acts must not be tolerated, since they violate fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law and create a new, dangerous source of tension in the region.

Proceeding from the principles of inadmissibility of the use of force to settle disputes between States and of the respect for the right of every State to safeguard its national independence and territorial integrity, the European Community and its member States and the Soviet Union demand that Iraq strictly comply with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Kuwait.

They express satisfaction at the high degree of consensus among all members of the United Nations Security Council and the international community as a whole concerning the need to put an end, as soon as possible, to the invasion and to restore international legality.

They believe that such a consensus needs to be preserved in order for a political solution of the crisis to be achieved. The condition for this outcome is the full compliance with the embargo decided upon by the United Nations. The European Community and its member States and the Soviet Union are determined to continue to adhere to the sanctions decided by the Security Council and call upon all other States to act in the same way. They are also prepared to consider additional steps consistent with the Charter of the United Nations.

Time does not work for the aggressor. It will only strengthen the determination of the international community to repeal the aggression and to restore fully the sovereignty of Kuwait.

The European Community and its member States and the Soviet Union urge the Iraqi authorities to allow immediately all foreign citizens who so desire to leave Iraq and Kuwait. They hold the Iraqi Government responsible for their safety.

II. The European Community and its member States and the Soviet Union are also determined to multiply their efforts aimed at resolving the other conflicts of the region, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian problem and the

situation in Lebanon. The European Community and its member States and the Soviet Union stress that they remain committed to the attainment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

Wishing to contribute to the security and welfare in the area, the European Community and its member States and the Soviet Union confirm their readiness to co-operate with the countries of the area in establishing a comprehensive structure in the region and in drawing up to that end a set of rules capable of fostering peace, tolerance, stability, economic co-operation and development. They will consult each other in order to achieve these objectives.

The European Community and its member States and the Soviet Union believe that practical measures should be taken, concurrently and in conjunction with the peace efforts in the Middle East, to build a climate of confidence aimed at resolving the problems of the whole area, to curb the arms race and to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through adherence to the appropriate international agreements as well as through specific regional measures.

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

1. Under the terms of Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations, "Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government" undertake to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General information "... relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply". In addition, the General Assembly, in several resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 44/83 of 11 December 1989, requested the administering Powers concerned to "continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned".

2. The table annexed to the present report shows the dates on which information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter was transmitted to the Secretary-General in respect of the years 1988 and 1989 up to 30 September 1990.

3. The information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population and economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of Territories under the administration of New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, the annual reports on the Territories also include information on constitutional matters. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories under their administration is given by the representatives of New Zealand and the United States during meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Supplementary information is also made available by New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States concerning Territories under their administration.

4. In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, including in particular resolution 44/83, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation for the Special Committee of working papers on each Territory. The Special Committee has taken this information into account in formulating its decisions on these Territories, which are set forth in the relevant chapters of the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its current session (see A/45/23 (Parts VI and VII)). The report also contains an account of the action taken by the Special Committee in implementation of resolution 1970 (XVIII) (A/45/23 (Part V), chap. VIII).

Annex

DATES OF TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND PERIOD COVERED a/

	Information received in 1989		Information received in 1990	
	Date of receipt	Period covered	Date of receipt	Period covered
FRANCE				
New Caledonia b/	--	--	--	--
NEW ZEALAND				
Tokelau	23 March 89	1987/88	29 May 90	1988/89
PORTUGAL				
East Timor c/	--	--	--	--
SPAIN				
Western Sahara d/	--	--	--	--
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (calendar year)				
Anguilla	16 February 89	1987/88	--	--
Bermuda	9 November 89	1988/89	--	--
British Virgin Islands	17 August 89	1987	2 April 90	1989/90
Cayman Islands	14 March 89 16 June 89 6 September 89	1988/89 1989 1988	28 June 90	1990
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	29 June 89	1987/88	12 June 90	1989/90
Gibraltar	28 February 89	1987/88	10 September 90	1988
Montserrat	--	--	--	--

	Information received in 1989		Information received in 1990	
	Date of receipt	Period covered	Date of receipt	Period covered
Pitcairn	22 August 89	1988	10 September 90	1989/90
St. Helena e/ (including Tristan da Cunha)	6 October 89 9 November 89	1988/89 1988/89	10 September 90	1989/90
Turks and Caicos Islands	28 February 89	1988	3 April 90	1989/90
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA f/ (1 October-30 September)				
American Samoa	8 March 89	1988	13 March 90	1988
Guam	8 March 89	1986/87	13 March 90	1989
United States Virgin Islands	--	--	13 March 90	1989/90

a/ For a preliminary list of territories to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) applies, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/5446/Rev.1), annex I.

b/ According to its resolution 41/41 A of 2 December 1986, the General Assembly "considers that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), New Caledonia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of the Charter".

c/ Since May 1980, the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations has informed the Secretary-General (see A/35/233, A/36/160, A/37/113, A/38/125, A/39/136, A/40/159, A/41/190, A/42/171, A/43/219, A/44/262 and A/45/172) that the Portuguese Government has nothing to add to the information already provided by that Mission in its note of 6 April 1979 (A/34/311), as required by Article 73 e of the Charter. In that note, the Permanent Representative of Portugal stated that the conditions still prevailing in East Timor had prevented his Government from assuming its responsibilities for the administration of that Territory.

d/ On 26 February 1976, the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that "the Spanish Government, as of today, definitely terminates its presence in the Territory of the Sahara and deems it necessary to place the following on record: ... (a) Spain considers itself henceforth exempt from any responsibility of an international nature in connection with the administration of the said Territory, in view of the cessation of its participation in the temporary administration established for the Territory ..." (A/31/56-S/11997). For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.

e/ Period extends from 1 April of the year listed to 31 March of the following year.

f/ Period extends from 1 October of the previous year to 30 September of the year listed.

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OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, Member States were invited to extend to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories offers of facilities not only for study and training of university standard, but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1696 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, offers extended under resolution 845 (IX) are communicated by the Secretariat to the administering Powers to enable them to give appropriate publicity to the offers in the Territories under their administration.

3. Information on scholarships offered by Member States under the programme is made available to prospective applicants. Reference to the programme is included in the twenty-sixth edition of the handbook entitled Study Abroad (1989/1990/1991), published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

4. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) and subsequent resolutions 1/ the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly each year a report containing detailed information on the offers made and the extent to which they were utilized. 2/ The present report, which covers the period from 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1990, is submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of Assembly resolution 44/87 of 11 December 1989.

II. SCHOLARSHIP OFFERS AND AWARDS

A. Offering States

5. Over the years, the 42 States Members of the United Nations and one non-member State listed below have offered to make scholarships available for the use of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to the resolutions mentioned above:

Australia
Austria
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
Gabon
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Malawi
Malta
Mexico
New Zealand
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland

Romania
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Yugoslavia

6. In addition to the programme under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), a number of Member States have contributed to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), information on which will be contained in the relevant reports to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

B. Offers and awards

Egypt

7. In a note verbale dated 27 June 1990, the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that 143 scholarships had been made available by his Government for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for the scholastic year 1990/91, as follows: 40 university scholarships presented by the Ministry of High Education, 30 offered by Al-Azhar, and 73 by the Ministry of Education in the field of general education.

Germany, Federal Republic of

8. In a note verbale dated 28 August 1990, the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that in 1989/90 his Government had sponsored the studies and training of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories through two foundations, namely, the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD, German Academic Exchange Service) and the Otto-Benecke-Stiftung (Otto Benecke Foundation); DAAD had sponsored 5 one-year scholarships at universities in the Federal Republic of Germany, 30 on-the-spot scholarships in South Africa, mediated through TUCSIN (The University Centre for Studies in Namibia) and 20 scholarships mediated through SAIRR (South African Institute of Race Relations) for Namibian students. During the same period, the Otto Benecke Foundation had sponsored 5 students from Namibia (1 college and 4 university scholarships) in the Federal Republic of Germany, 20 on-the-spot scholarships and 258 scholarships for professional training (87 in the Federal Republic of Germany and 171 on-the-spot scholarships in Africa).

Israel

9. In a note verbale dated 23 April 1990, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government was offering in 1990, as in previous years, scholarships for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, as follows: 40-month post-graduate courses in

exploration and development of ground-water resources, agriculture and meteorology as well as in rural community development and cattle production and extension methods.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

10. In a note verbale dated 5 July 1990, the Permanent Mission of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that its Government had decided to award 10 university scholarships to students from Western Sahara and 2 to students from other Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Switzerland

11. In a note verbale dated 3 August 1990, the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government did not grant scholarships expressly to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. However, the students had access to scholarship programmes specially reserved for nationals of developing countries.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

12. In a note verbale dated 17 May 1990, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that during the academic year 1989/90, 150 undergraduate and post-graduate students from Non-Self-Governing Territories had been studying in Soviet academic institutions on grants offered by the Soviet Union.

III. APPLICATIONS MADE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS

13. In accordance with the procedure established in General Assembly resolution 1696 (XVI), applications for scholarships received by the United Nations Secretariat from inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories are transmitted simultaneously to the offering States for consideration and to the administering Powers for information.

14. Between 1 September 1989 and 30 September 1990 the Secretariat received requests from 96 students for information on the availability of scholarships. Ninety of those students were not inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Requests for information and applications received from Namibian students were forwarded to the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for consideration under the scholarship programme for Namibians and to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, as well as to the offering Governments.

Notes

1/ The most recent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this question are resolutions 42/77 of 4 December 1987, 43/32 of 22 November 1988 and 44/87 of 11 December 1989.

2/ For the most recent reports, see A/42/578, A/43/677 and A/44/613 and Add.1.